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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

POLAND, in spite of the unarmed condition of the people, and notwithstanding the concessions made to Polish nationality by the Russian Emperor, is far from being quiet The inhabitants of Warsaw have not been behaving turbulently, unless the mere fact of gathering together in large bodies be held to constitute turbulence; and the protests they have made against what they consider the tyranny of their rulers have hitherto all been offered in a respectful form. But the adoption of the national costume has become more general, and we learn that mourning was worn almost universally on the 30th and 31st of March-the anniversaries of the long and sanguinary conflict of Waver. Count Zamoyski has told Prince Gortschakoff that the Poles will gladly accept (by way of instalment) the reforms promised by Alexander II., and that they would be well pleased, and considerably reassured, to see them put into execution at once. To this Prince Gortschakoff replies, with some haughtiness, that the Emperor was not obliged to grant any reforms at all; but that, having given his word on the subject, he will naturally keep it. Zamoyski seems to doubt whether the concessions to which the Emperor is pledged will ever really be made; but, even at the best, he will regard them as insufficient, and will only make use of them in order to obtain a further measure of liberty for the country whose views and aspirations he so faithfully represents. The family of the Zamoyskis, and that very Zamoyski who is now the mouthpiece of this patriotic party in Poland-that is to say, of the Poles in general-have played too marked a part in the history of their unfortunate country to allow us to believe that the present movement in Warsaw can be stayed by the grant of free municipal institutions or of a separate Council of State. The Poles of Russia want nothing less than the restoration of their Constitution; and, with self-government and something like a national system of taxation (above all, with a national army), it is not likely that they would be contented to see their country

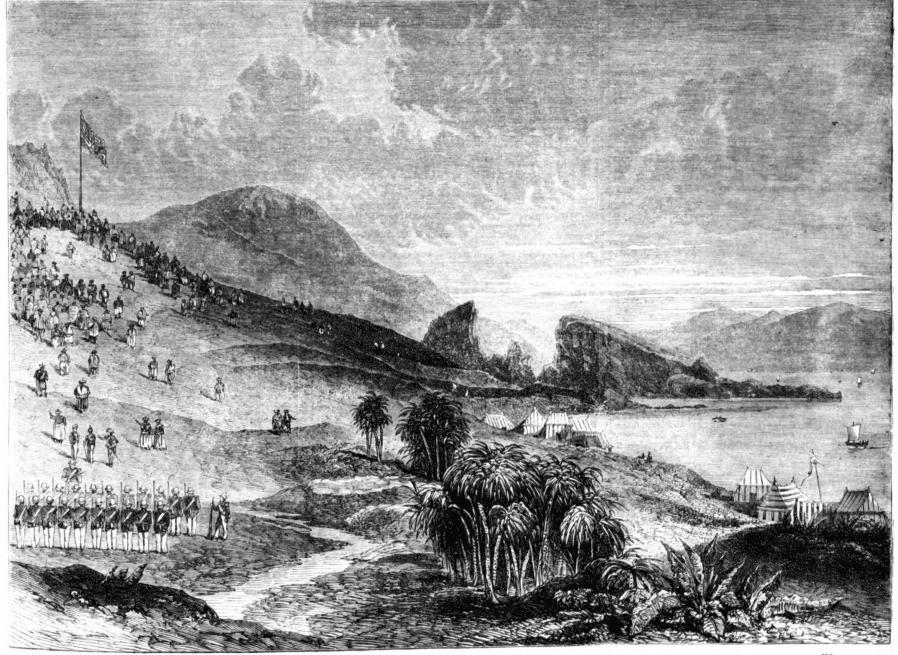
still a Russian province when there would be a possibility gaining for it complete independence. The chance obtaining such an end would be small; but at least would be greater than it was in 1830, when the Poles had to deal with a Nicholas, and when all was quiet in the surrounding countries. Indeed, in 1830 and 1831 Prussia and Austria virtually assisted Russia; they kept the ground, as it were, not for Poland and Russia fighting fairly together, but for Russia and against Poland. The Prussians would not allow provisions and ammunitions to be carried into Poland from the Prussian frontier, and those Poles who sought refuge in Prussia were massacred. At present there is a likelihood that Prussia and Denmark will go to war, and almost a certainty that there will be disturbances on the Danube sufficiently serious to occupy the attention of Austria. The question, of course, that the patriots of Poland will consider will be, not whether they might not contrive to live comfortably, and even with a certain amount of freedom, under a Russian Government, but whether they can by any amount of self-sacrifice restore their country to its ancient position among the nations of Europe.

It has been suggested by some of the French newspapers, and by one or two journals in England, that as the kingdom of Poland, of which the Emperor Alexander was made King by the Treaty of 1815, was formed under the auspices of all the European Powers—who, in fact, may be said to have guaranteed its separate existence—now is the time for England and France to interfere on behalf of Polish nationality. Now, as it seems to us, is precisely the time to do nothing of the kind. The European Powers had thirty years to think about the matter, during the greater portion of which time Poland was governed severely and harshly. At present all sorts of concessions are being made to the Poles, and to make any representation to Alexander II. on the subject of the recent manifestations at Warsaw would be impertinent, foolish, and injurious to the Poles themselves. Europe is

tormented by a variety of complicated questions just now, which it certainly is not England's business to solve. As to the Emperor of the French, he may have his own reasons for wishing to interfere in Poland—as, for instance, to coerce Russia into joining him in his Eastern schemes; but we may be tolerably sure that no such interference will take place. The French, ever since Louis the Fifteenth's time, have protested a great deal of friendship for Poland, but have never done anything for her, except mislead her. The Poles counted on French assistance in 1830. They asked for an army, and France gave them a vote of sympathy in the Chamber of Deputies. All that the Poles have to look to now is—if they wish to get their grievances redressed peacefully—the well-known liberality of the Russian Emperor; if they mean to take up arms, to the co-operation, or rather to the diversion, that may be caused in their favour by the Hungarians and other "nationalities" now oppressed. The former of these plans seems to us the safer and wiser of the two.

We have no news from Holstein tending directly either to peace or war; but Denmark and her rebellious Duchies seem—thanks to the intrigues of Prussia—to be as far as ever from coming to an understanding.

In Austria affairs—to us, who in England can know but little of what is really going on in the disaffected portions of that vast assemblage of States—seem to look brighter day by day. The Austrians have a genuine Constitution. About that there can be no doubt, for Mr. Roebuck has a copy of it at Sheffield, where, on Tuesday last, he addressed his constituents at some length on the subject of his recent alleged "goings on" at Vienna. So low are many of the Radical party in this country that they cannot understand an English gentleman praising what he finds worthy of praise in a country governed differently from ours unless he has been paid for it. Austria is abused now as Russia was abused, until it was discovered that Alexander II. (who had previously introduced a dozen important reforms) really



BRITISH TROOPS TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION OF COWD TONG, THE DISTRICT CEDED BY THE LAST CHINESE TREATY, FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN ARCHER, -SEE PAGE 210.

meant to liberate the serfs. Austria, a dozen years ago, liberated the serfs of the Hungarian patriots, and she is now ahead of all the other Continental States in the path of constitutional government. Mr. Roebuck may have done some service to Austria by telling the truth about her to the people of Sheffield; but also he deserves the thanks of the people of Sheffield for giving them some useful information concerning an empire about whose position and character they had evidently only the most obscure and incorrect ideas.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Prince Murat still hugs the hope that the crown of the Two Sicilies is destined for his brow. In a letter addressed to some imaginary Duke, which the Patrie first found room for in its columns, he again expresses doubts as to the success or stability of Itali to unity, and offers to encounter all the dangers and troubles attenuing the reconstitution of the Neapolitan kingdom, of which he himself, as the son of Joachim Murat, its to be the Sovereign. The Constitutionnel writes of this letter:—"We are authorised to declare that the document is altogether of an individual character, and in no way engages the policy of the Government, to which it is evidently contrary." The Pays says that General Ulloa, who has arrived at Paris, is the bearer of a petition to Prince Murat signed by 75,000 persons, 8000 of whom are inhabitants of Naples.

The Bishop of Poictiers has been sentenced to a formal reprimand from the Council of State for his mandement comparing the Emperor to Pontius Pilate. Louis XIV. would have sent him into exile.

The Moniteer says—"The reports of pretended modifications in the Ministry are without foundation.

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The translation of the remains of Napoleon I. from the provisional vault in the chapel of St. Jerome in the Invalides, where they have lain for twenty years, to the grand crypt destined for their permanent resting-place, was accomplished on Tuesday. The Emperor, the Empress, the Imperial Prince, Prince Napoleon, Princes Lucien and Joachim Murat, and the other members of the Imperial family were present at the ceremony, as well as the members of the Imperial household, the Marshals and Admirals, and the Governor-General of the Invalides with his Staff. The coffin was removed to the crypt, which is only a few yards from the temporary grave, by twenty-four Cent Gardes. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris performed vespers. After the ceremony the Emperor reviewed the Invalides and distributed crosses to some of the pensioners.

It is said that four ships of the line and one frigate will proceed immediately to the Syrian waters, where England is increasing her naval force.

The Emperor is about to review the various divisions of the army

naval force.

The Emperor is about to review the various divisions of the army in Paris—a step unusual at this time of the year.

SPAIN.

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Some of the journals having affirmed that the Government had entered into negotiations with Cabrera to induce him to recognise the Queen's Government, the semi-official Correspondancia declares that nothing of the kind has been done.

According to accounts from Morocco, the levying of the extraordinary tax imposed by the Government to pay the indemnity to Spain encountered great difficulties; and three tribes of the Riff had revolted to resist the payment. The same letters add that such great misery prevailed among the populations in the neighbourhood of Mella that crowds of them, covered with rags, went daily to the Spanish garrison to implore relief.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is said to have just gone through a Ministerial crisis, not the greatest disaster that threatens her. The Emperor, according to the Patrie, has rejected the democratic programme of M. Deak for the absolute separation of the administration of Hungary from that of Austria, but at the same time declared his intention to abide by the reforms already granted. It was in consequence of this, it is thought, that M. Schmerling withdrew his resignation. At Agram much discontent prevails, which has been manifested by an attack on some of the public buildings and the displacing of the Imperial eagle.

eagle.

The Austrians have suddenly evacuated the portion of the Mantuan territory lying on the right bank of the Po. It appears that this move, which has no strategical importance, has been decided on in order to prevent desertion, rendered peculiarly easy by the vicinity

move, which his ho strategies in the conserved to prevent desertion, rendered peculiarly easy by the vicinity of the frontier.

The formal installation of the members of the Curia Regia took place at Pesth on Wednesday. The "Vene Sancte" was intoned by the Prince Primate. After the religious ceremony the President delivered a speech in the Hall of Assembly, in which he laid particular stress on the importance of the occasion, and of the concessions obtained from the Government. The Provisional Judicial Administration has been suppressed.

The Emperor has sanctioned the proposed reorganisation of the political administration of Transylvania, by which that province will be restored to its former position of local self government.

An Imperial decree orders the resumption of payments in silver in Lombardo-Venetia, the authorities of that province having secured the necessary stock of specie.

The Oesterreichische Zeitung says;—"Upwards of 250 Hungarian volunteers, provided with Moldavian passports, have embarked for Constantinople, with the intention of proceeding to Naples."

Several editors of French newspapers who were on an excursion to Venice, and who made themselves very conspicuous there, have been expelled by Governor Toggenburg.

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RUSSIA AND POLAND.

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The state of affairs in Warsaw is not assuring. The concessions made by the Emperor are said not to have satisfied the people, who express their feeling by a more general use of mourning and the adoption of the national costume. In the meantime, the Russian Government are increasing the military force, and the apprehension of a conflict is apparent from the continued advocacy by the journals of the necessity of moderation. A report of an interview between Count Zamoyski and Prince Gortschakoff is, however, of a more hopeful character. The Count informed the Prince that the country would accept the reforms with gratitude, but as yet they were but nominal To this Prince Gortschakoff replied that in granting the reforms his Majesty did so freely and loyally. The Prince is also said to have addressed a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, stating that the Emperor has taken the initiative by granting reforms, and that what he has granted shall become a reality and open to Poland a path of regular progress.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed another proclamation to the people, in which he says the institutions that have been promised guarantee the dearest interests of their country, religion, and nationality, and assures them that they will be sincerely carried out. The Journal of St. Potersburg of the 25th ult. has the following:—

The Journal of St. Landships one o'clock in the afternoon, a touching Yesterday (Sunday), at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, a touching demonstration was witnessed at Edenburg. As the Emperor, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke, was leaving the Winter Palace for the weekly inspection of the Michel Riding School, a deputation of working and peasants, sent by a crowd of several thousands, assembled in the square, presented themselves to his Majesty, and expressed to him in

simple and touching language their gratitude for the measures which have recently accomplished the abolition of serfdom. The Emperor, in his reply, after reminding them that emancipation had been the desire and the preoccupation of his august father, who had commenced the work, gave the deputation some wise and paternal advice as to the Christianly, honest, and orderly conduct which it was necessary that the newly-emancipated should observe if they wished to find in their free condition all the benefits of self-respect and interest which it can secure to them. His Majesty, having then left the palace, was loudly applauded by the immense crowds of people—workmen, peasants, &c.—who pressed upon his passage, and covered the vast square throughout its extent.

The Correspondence Stern, on the subject of the Moukhanow

covered the vast square throughout its extent.

The Correspondence Stern, on the subject of the Moukhanow circular, issued at Warsaw, says:—"This document, about which so much noise has been made, was not written by M. Moukhanow, and is not new, being the literal copy of a circular dated 1848, and which has been since reproduced five times in various circumstances."

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

That the Poles in Prussia should remain unaffected by what has taken place in Warsaw was not to be expected, and much agitation has been lately visible among them. A telegram from Posen now informs us that on Sunday last serious riots took place at Kalisch, in Prussian Poland. A multitude of about 3000 persons assembled, and made an insulting demonstration before the house of the Captain of the district, who was obliged to flee amid the yells of the people, and it was not till the military interfered that order was restored.

The citizens of Kalisch have followed the example instituted in Warsaw, and formed a committee to maintain order in the town and the surrounding country.

DENMARK.

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M. Raaslöff, Minister for Holstein, has been compelled to tender has resignation on account of having failed to declare to the Estates of Holstein that, by Article 13 of the Provisorium, the Budget had been already submitted to the Estates, notwithstanding that a resolution had been unanimously adopted in the Ministerial Council deputing M. Raaslöff to make this declaration. The King has accepted his resignation. M. Hall, President of the Council, has provisionally assumed the portfolio for Holstein.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Sir Henry Bulwer has presented a project of financial reforms to the Porte, advising the publication of the Budget, retrenchment in the expenditure, the consolidation of debts, and the issue of the large that the property of the property

the Divan.

Troops have been hastily sent to the coast bordering on Monte-

The Porte has ordered the blockade of the coast of Montenegro.

Omar Pacha has been received by the Sultan. It is likely that he will be appointed Commander of the army in Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

The progress of the insurgents in the Herzegovina has been

The progress of the insurgents in the Herzegovina has been checked. The Turkish troops had come up with and severely repulsed them.

AMERICA.

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The Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama; Judge P. A. Rost, of Louisiana; and Colonel A. Dudley Mann, the special commissioners of the Southern Confederacy to England and France, were to sail from Savannah on the 27th ult. for Southampton.

Mr. Charles Adams (son of John Quincey Adams) has been appointed United States' Minister to England, and Mr. William Dayton Minister to France.

Mr. Lincoln still refused to receive the Southern Commissioners. It was expected that Major Anderson would withdraw his force from Fort Sumter on the 23rd ult. The mode of surrender had not been decided. The barracks on the River Brazos and at Santiago had been surrendered to Texas. A collision was anticipated in Texas between the Unionists and the Secessionists.

The Southern Congress had adjourned until May, without adopting the new tariff.

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North Carolina had voted against the holding of a Convention by a majority of 1200.

The Louissana Convention had rejected the Southern Constitution. The Philadelphia banks had resumed specie payments.

Our readers will remember the San Juan dispute, which was at one time made to assume such serious proportions. The negotiations which have been going on since this dispute broke out have hitherto had no practical result; but the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Sumner, have at length suggested that the dispute between Great Britain and the United States should be referred to the arbitration of Switzerland.

however, that most of the accounts of the extraordinary military movements of Austria are of French and Italian origin. The Perseceranza of Milan says the movements of the Austrian army continue, and urgent orders have been given for the adding additional works to the fortifications of Pola. And yet the Emperor of Austria (according to the Military Gazette of Vienna) has ordered that all the soldiers belonging to the effective reserve whose terms of service expires in June may at once go on furlough.

General de la Marmora sent to the King his resignation of the command of the corps-d'armée of the Mincio, in face of the Austrians, the most difficult and most important military position in the country. The General afterwards withdrew his resignation.

The report that a body of Garibaldians had landed at Spezza, in Albania, turns out to be a mere invention. It is asserted in Berne that Garibaldi has addressed a fresh order to his officers in Switzerland to be ready to assemble within a fortnight.

The Official Gazette of Turin announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded volunteers from the army of Southern Italy were implicated. The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians. It has been notified to the Marquis d'Azeglio, on the part of the Queen of England, that her Majesty will receive him in the quality of Minister of the King of Italy. The Federal Council has made a similar declaration to the Sardinian Minister at Berne. According to the Post the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by England does not modify the provisional attitude of France towards Sardinia.

"At least the temporary interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Turin seems likely to continue."

The Turin Military Gazette, having published an article proposing to France, Italy, and Austria, the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian Governme

On Tuesday during service the Pope fainted away. The indisposition of his Holiness is not of a serious nature.

Forty waggons of the Sardinian army were observed near Rome, coming from Gaeta, on the night of the 29th ult. General Goyon ordered their immediate departure for Ferni, under an escort of

gendarmes.
The municipality of Rome have sent to General Lamoricière a magnificent gold medal, struck in his honour.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

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The meeting convened last week by the Lord Mayor in aid of the starving people of India has been followed by a flood of subscriptions. The mail which left for Bombay on Wednesday carried £20,000 as a first instalment. This large contribution, raised in less than a week under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and a committee of gentlemen who sit daily at the Mansion House, has been forwarded to Sir George Clerk, the Governor of that Presidency, with authority to transmit it in such proportions to the Lieutenant-Governors of the different districts in which the famine prevails as his local knowledge of the varying circumstances may suggest, and with all possible dispatch, morder that it may be expended in the purchase of food for the destitute. The actual amount subscribed up to the time this money was sent was about £17,300; but the committee, feeling themselves justified in anticipating the bounty of the public, resolved to send the sum we have mentioned—£20,000.

In compliance with a requisition signed by the Archbishop of Dublin and a number of the leading citizens of Dublin, the Lord Mayor convened a meeting for Friday (yesterday), to take into consideration the famme in India, with a view to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers.

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The Journal of Mark and the San Juan dispute, which was at not time made to assume such serious proportions. The negotiary time which have been going on since this dispute broke mild you though the proposal proportions. The negotiary time which have been going on since that dispute broke mild the proposal proportions of the state of th

IRELAND.

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IRISH PATRONAGE.—The deaths of two public functionaries place some important patronage at the disposal of the Government. Captain Felton Herrey, who died in Dublin on Sunday, held the office of Inspector-General Herrey, who died in Dublin on Sunday, held the office of Inspector-General It is an office to which great importance is attached, and a strenuous effort It is an office to which great importance is attached, and a strenuous effort will be made to get the appointment for a Roman Catholic, especially on account of the reformatory system, the operation of which is anxiously watched by the rival Churches. Sir Jonah Barrington died on the same day, in the seventy-third year of his age. He held during forty years the lucrative office of Grown Solicitor for Munster. In ordinary times the office lucrative office of Grown Solicitor for Munster. In ordinary times the office was worth about £4000 a year. In troubled times, when Crown prosecutions and special commissions were frequent in Munster, it is said to have been double or treble that amount. It is rumoured that three or four Crown Solicitorships will be formed out of this one, which will be better for the public interest, and better also for the lawyers who are waiting for such prizes.

THE DUBLIN CATTLE SHOW.—The Royal Dublin Society's spring cat show commenced on Wednesday. It was one of the best for its extent e held in the United Kingdom. In the section for short-horned bulls abe 200 competed. The show of sheep was also unusually large. Wool, hom frieze, and cereal crops require a large amount of space in the exhibitic Among the competitors in green crops were growers who had won it greatest prizes in England and France.

SCOTLAND.

The Western Bank.—There is now, we learn, a probability that the questions between between the shareholders and the directors of the Western Bank will be settled by a compromise. The loss of the shareholders—teckoning the premium at which most of the purchases were made, as well as the par price, and the calls since the stoppage—is estimated to average about £200 per share.

A Man Buried Alive.—On Thursday afternoon considerable sensation was created at Daldowie by the death of a young man named Hill, a labourer, who was working at the bottom of a new well, when the sides closed in and buried him beneath an immense mass of earth and sand. The unfortunate man was dead when, after some hours, the body was found.

THE PROVINCES.

CHARGE OF WILFULLY SINKING A SHIP.—At the South Shields Police Court the magistrates have been investigating a serious charge made by the underwriters of the brig Renovation, of North Shields, lost off Eastbourne, it being alleged that Georgeson, the master, and Sutherland, the mate bred holes in the vessel to destroy her. The value of the vessel was £1600, and she was insured in the Coal Trade Club for £300. The vessel was an old Tyne collier and American trader, fifty years of age, and sailed with a cargo of coals for Gibraltar three weeks ago. She had been leaky, and was pumped three times a day after leaving port; on Sunday week, however, there was a considerable accession of water, and three of the crew swore that they saw the master fitting a handle into it. The mate was seen by them to go down the forecastle, and subsequently they saw the mate carrying an auger in his jacket; and about midnight, upon getting down into the forepeak, through the forecastle, they saw two holes in the vessel, with water pouring in like a fountain. They pumped her all night, but, as there was 7½ feet of water in the hold at six o'clock on Monday morning, they abandoned the vessel and landed at Eastbourne. The defendants were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

and landed at Eastbourne. The defendants were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Shooting a Pareridge.—A singular case, taken under a new Act of Parliament, was heard before the South Shropshire magistrates, at Bridgmorth, on Saturday. Frederick Perry, a notorious poacher and a returned convict, who is at present undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment in Shrewsbury Gaol for a murderous assault on a gamekeeper at Kinlet Hall, was summoned for having on the 15th of January, at Claverly, killed a partridge without having taken out a license. The name of the defendant having been called three times at the courthouse door, and he of answering, Mr. Batte, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, said the case was taken under an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, and he believed was the first of the kind that had come under its operation. The Act in question empowered the Excise to prosecute any person who used a gun or any other instrument for the purpose of taking game, without taking out a license; and the magistrates could inflict a penalty of £20, but it could be mitigated one-fourth. The present defendant had long been a soourge to the neighbourhood, and he (Mr. Batte) thought the magistrates should inflict the full penalty. There was no term of imprisonment mentioned, so that if the elemant could not pay the penalty he would remain in prison during the pleasure of the Excise Commissioners. The case having been proved, Mr. Westcott, supervisor of the excise, deposed to delivering a copy of the information to the governor of Shrewsbury Gaol, and to afterwards serving the prisoner personally with a copy of the summons. The presiding magistrate inflicted the full penalty of £20 on the defendant, and said the Excise might keep him in gaol as long as they liked.

A Novel Mode of Punisument—A farmer, residing on the banks of the Kiver Costa, appeared with his foreman before the bench at Pickering,

might keep him in gaol as long as they liked.

A Novel Mode of Punishment.—A farmer, residing on the banks of the River Costa, appeared with his foreman before the bench at Pickering, on the 18th ult, charging him with disobedience. The evidence was of so ambiguous a nature that the magistrates deemed it very proper the parties should pay the expenses between them. This judgment failed to appease the anger of the worthy farmer, and he hit upon an ingenious plan to punish his refractory servant. On the Wednesday following (a very stormy day) he requested his servant to turn a wheelbarrow up side down near a pile of bricks; at the same time desiring him to turn the wheel of the barrow with the right hand, and to hold on with the left hand a brick, which process of brick-grinding he invented as a modern penalty for disobedience (the wheelbarrow being done over with a fresh coating of gas tar every morning to prevent the workman resting on it). Surely the worthy genius is deserving of an official appointment in the Chatham Dockyard, to assist in suppressing the insubordination of the convicts.—Porkshive Gazette.

Executions.—At Venter an Schwing of the Convicts.—Porkshive Executions.

Gazette.

Executions.—At Exeter, on Saturday forenoon, Robert Hacked, who was convicted of the murder of Sergeant Henry Jones at Plymouth, suffered the penalty of his crime at the hands of the public executioner. It will be remembered that the culprit shot Jones with his rifle after some triding dispute had taken place between them.—The execution of the two Wedmores, convicted at the late Somersetshire Assizes for the murder at Dundry, was to have taken place in front of the County Gaol on Friday (vesterday).

wedmores, convicted at the late Somersteshire Assizes for the murder at Dundry, was to have taken place in front of the County Gaol on Friday (yesterday).

Double Child Murder in Suffolk.—Two children have been murdered by their mother—Harriet Salmon—at Edwardstone, near Sudbury. The children were taken by her, together with an infant, to a wood where there is a pond ten or twelve feet deep; and here the two eldest appear to have been forcibly held under water until they were drowned. The infant was destined for the same fate, but some boughs stretching into the water below supported it, and it was not sufficiently submerged to perish. The woman herself then walked into the water up to her neck, and, taking the children out, laid them on their faces on the grass by the side of the pond. She afterwards walked home and told a neighbour that her three children were drowned, but that she believed one was still alive. At first it was supposed that the children had met their deaths accidentally, but the woman herself made the following statement to the policeman who was called in:—"I took the little girl (the youngest and surviving child) and threw her into the pond, but she could not sink because she hung on the boughs; and as soon as I had done that I saw the two other little dears in the pond and I rushed in after them. As soon as I got into the pond the cold water struck me, and I came to my senses and dragged the two children, now lying dead, out. The little one I took out last. When I got it out I saw it breathe." She also said she did not know which way she went to the pond or which way she came home, adding, "II I did do it I don't know anything about it." The facts stated above have been investigated by Mr. G. A. Partridge, the local Coroner, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against the woman, whose mind is evidently deranged.

Desperate Burglary I stream, whose mind is evidently deranged.

Desperate Burglary I stream of the ruffians, who overtook her, and kept ligard over her whilst his co

REFORM MEETINGS.—A well-attended Reform meeting was held at Manchester a few days since. The speeches and resolutions were of the usual character.—The Leeds Town Council, at a special meeting held on Saturday, determined, by a large majority, to petition in favour of Mr. Edward Baines's bill for the extension of the borough franchise. The motion was met by an opposition, but only four members voted against twenty-nine in favour of the resolution.—A meeting was held at Exeter on Tuesday night. Resolutions disapproving of the conduct of the Government on the Reform question, and advocating a large extension of the stifrage and vote by ballot were unanimously adopted.

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

LORD PALMERSTON was re-elected at Tiverton on Thursday week without opposition of course, but not without an amusing scene. The Premier is popular in the borough, and has it all his own way. In addition to the usual crowd, volunteers paraded, and were drawn up in front of the heating. In addition to the usual crowd, volunteers paraded, and were drawn up in front of the hustings. Having been declared duly elected, Lord Palmerston made a speech on general topics, touching lightly on home and foreign questions. Two points are of interest. After remarking on the support given by the Government to Mr. Locke King, he said, "We voted for that bill, and there was a majority of twenty-eight against us. We shall also probably vote for Mr. Baines's bill." On the foreign question he made one statement which will be significant to our readers:—

which will be significant to our readers:—

With regard to matters of the country, it is not to be denied that the state of Europe at the present moment affords great subject of uneasiness and anxiety. We see on all hands nations under the direction of their Governments arming, both in regard to land and sea. There are questions pending not only as to internal differences, but as to international differences also, which may eventually produce results that will lead to lamentable consequences. But we trust that the moderation of Governments and a due regard to national interests on the part of sections and parties in all those countries may, under the blessing of Providence, so compose and settle all questions that are at issue that we may see the summer pass over without the occurrence of those hostilities which have been prognosticated to take place in the spring. We were told that in the month of March swords would be drawn and guns would be fired, and that Europe would be involved in the calamities of general warfare. March has Iready almost passed. The prediction has been transferred to April, but I trust that April, like March, will, according to the old saying, if it comes in like a lion go out like a lamb. Let us hope for a ontinuance of that condition of international peace and friendship which is so much calculated to promote the interests of all the European community.

When Lord Palmerston was about to retire, the notorious Mr.

the interests of all the European community.

When Lord Palmerston was about to retire, the notorious Mr. Rowcliffe made a speech after his old view, assailing the Whigs, the House of Commons, the Premier—every sentence being greeted with shouts of laughter. Lord Palmerston replied to the demagogue in that easy strain of banter for which he is distinguished, and which, of course, proved too much for his opponent. But all that can be said about it is, that Mr. Rowcliffe was amusing from folly, and Lord Palmerston amusing from his display of a kind of wit admirably suited to the hustings, and that the Tiverton people thoroughly appreciated the fun.

appreciated the fun.

Mr. Rowcliffe put a question about Reform, to which Lord Palmerston replied:—

merston replied:

Mr. Rowcliffe asked why did the Government of which I am a member not fulfill its pledge to bring in a Reform Bill? He answered that question himself. He said we had brought in a Reform Bill, and that we were obliged to withdraw it. I might, therefore, rest upon his own answer upon his own question. Did he like our Reform Bill of last year? He has not told us that. I presume he did from the regret which he expressed at its failure. And why did it fail? Because the House of Commons was not disposed to accept it, and because the constituents of the country at large did not urge upon their members to accept it; because the objections to it came from the liberal side almost as much as from the Opposition side, and some of those who were most adverse to it were representatives of great communities—of E linburgh, for instance, of Salford, and other places. It was absurd to go on pressing a bill which the experience of several months had shown us Parliament was not in a temper to receive; and the silence of the country since has shown that the conduct of their members was not found fault with by the electors who sent them to the House of Commons. My friend asked me why we did not renew that bill this year? Why, because we were not geese—because, having seen that the House of Commons was not disposed in the first year of its existence to pass a bill which would have ensured a dissolution, we thought it was not wise, not profitable, not useful in the second year of its existence, to repeat a measure which had been decidedly not agreeable to the taste either of the House or of its electors.

THE REVENUE.

THE Customs for the quarter show an increase of nearly £250,000, arising chiefly on corn, rum, brandy, and wine, and also on the new stamp charges. The increase in the items mentioned amounts to £400,000, but it is reduced to £250,000 by a falling off in other items,

chiefy tea, tobacco, and wood.

On the quarter there is an increase of about £350,000 in the Excise, arising from the accelerated payment of the malt credits. The increase would have been greater but for a loss upon spirits, owing to large quantities having been removed from bond in the corresponding quarter of last year in anticipation of the increased duty.

owing to large quantities having been removed from both in the corresponding quarter of last year in anticipation of the increased duty.

Under the head of Stamps there is an increase of £50,000, arising from the new duties imposed last Session.

In the Land and Assessed Taxes there is no variation. There is a decrease on the quarter in the Income Tax of nearly £2,000,000; but it arises from the change in the mode of collection. The Post Office shows a small decrease on the quarter.

In Crown Lands the variation is unimportant.

Under Miscellaneous there is a decrease of nearly £400,000, due to a repayment by the Spanish Government in the corresponding quarter of last year which does not occur in the quarter just ending, and diminished receipts from the sale of old stores.

The net general decrease on the quarter, owing to the causes explained, is from £1,700,000 to £1,800,000.

The general decrease on the year will be under £1,000,000. The Castoms are decreased by £1,100,000 to 1,200,000. This is rather more than the amount anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget, but it arises wholly from the warehouse and other charges collected by stamps, and not from the chief articles affected by the tariff. The Excise for the year shows a decrease of about £300,000 instead of the £1,000,000 increase which was expected—making a reduction of about £2,000,000 increase which was expected—making a reduction of about £2,000,000 below the estimate. This diminution is attribatable to malt and spirits, the causes being the bad quality of barley, the anticipation of the increased duty referred to in the quarterly account, the diminution of the stock of spirits in the hands of the dealers, and partly also diminished consumption. The decrease has been lessened by the transfer to the Excise of the game duties, included under taxes.

In Stamps the increase on the year amounts to about £300,000, arising partly from the new duties and partly from a general increase in the stamps revenue.

There is a decrease of rath

in the stamps revenue.

There is a decrease of rather more than £100,000 in Land and Assessed Taxes, but it is only an apparent decrease arising from the transfer of the game duties to the excise.

In the Property and Income Tax there is an increase on the year of about £1,300,000, caused by the increased duty and the altered

of about £1,300,000, caused by the increased day and the free mode of collection.

In the Post-office department there is an increase of about £90,000. There is an unimportant variation in Crown Lands, and on Miscellaneous a decrease of about £350,000, occasioned by a falling off in the receipts from the sale of old stores.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—Interesting news of the enterprising Dr. Livingstone has been received at the Cape through a Mr. Baldwin, who encountered the doctor at a Kaflir village with his band of seventy Makelolos. The whole party was in experiment health, and Dr. Livingstone good a great to have been must be accounted to the control of the contro would appear to have cern most successful in his pies intempetation, having penetrated as far as lat. 14 deg. 1 min. S., where he found soil and climate suited for all kinds of tropical produce.

Literature.

The Oyster; Where, How, and When to Find, Breed, Cook, and Eat It. Trübner and Co.

Eat 11. Trübner and Co.

At a most opportune season this little shilling volume opens itself—to borrow an appropriate simile—to a devouring public. At an opportune season, for recent conversations with the more thoughtful of the shellfish-selling fraternity have convinced us that we are just now committing nothing less atrocious than oystericide. The learned work before us confirms the impression. The British oyster is in perfection in his fourth year, and yet such is the demand that he is daily, nay, momentarily—breakfastly, luncheonly, dinnerly, supperly—eaten at the cruelly early age of one or two seasons. All his time, the valuable time in which he might increase and multiply, is thus lost, and the time must inevitably come—avert it, Neptune—when the oyster will be whispered of sorrowfully san a thing of the past. "The Treasures of the Deep," so mournfully sung by Felicia Hemans, will assume a retrospective tint. "The deep" will have oyster.

All information, ancient and weeken is all established.

Hemans, will assume a retrospective tint. "The deep" will have no "treasures" when the dreadful dredge shall have destroyed the oyster.

All information, ancient and modern, is collected in these pages, and arranged with a felicity, sometimes soaring into humour, that stamps the work as a labour of love. The writer lays down correct data, showing that with care the oyster may be preserved and artificially propagated with as much success as in the case of the salmon or the much neglected (in our country) mushroom. The principal point is to leave them quiet in their beds during the summer months. From April to September they should enjoy their repose; and it is brutal to "call them early" in August. The theory of the letter "r" in the names of the months during which they may be eaten is quite correct; and during months without that rolling liquid they are really unfit for human food. There is plenty of legislation for game, rather too much perhaps, but a little law might be advantageously devoted to the oyster. The enormously-increasing population of England, as well as the increasing taste, has doubtless much to do with the decline and fall; and therefore it behoves our capitalists and philanthropists to devote themselves to the preservation and increase of this article of food. The oyster is proved to be of singular utility in favour of human life. Cases are here quoted of hopeless invalids being restored to perfect health by means of this food alone; and that alone should give the subject an importance wanting in the eyes of the millions who look upon it simply as a pretty plaything, or a means of creating a false appetite for dinners which destroy all the good that the oyster has done. Of the practical nature of the book it is unnecessary to speak further. Many receipts for cooking will be found, and all these are based upon scientific and sanitary principles. These are important to know, for amongst "teaching common things" the oyster has always been missed, and more ignorance prevails about it than any oth

ences of a Scottish Gentleman. Commencing in 1787. By Philo-Scotus. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. Reminiscen

Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman. Commencing in 1787. By Philo-Scotus. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Like the person who was suddenly struck by the fact that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it, some people wake up in old age to discover that, unconsciously, they have been passing lives full of adventure—at least as extraordinary as the prose that has been talked. Philo-Scotus, who writes thirty-four years' reminiscences of a Scottish gentleman, is one of these. Perhaps he is one of those multifarious individuals whose lives (says Mr. Carlyle), carefully written, might be profitably read. At least, the book may be read for amusement, it being, in fact, an account (rather too minute) of home and colonial life during stirring times. Most people in the present day manage to see something, and the next generation will be glad to receive the "impressions, thoughts, and observations" of the observant commercial gentleman on the present day's road; but at the period passed over in this book it was something to have been somewhere. It closes some short time before the appearance of the celebrated Quarterly article in dension of railways, and the packet from Dover to Calais was a recent institution. Notwithstanding such difficulties in the way of travelling, the writer managed to visit our own islands far away north, the West India Islands, France, and Spain, besides touching and settling at various parts of England. Although describing himself as of noble blood, he does not seem to have hesitated at forming plans for commercial, naval, and other hard pursuits in life. Always himself in activity, and active matters always proceeding in the most important parts of the world, a strictly incidental account of such years' public and private events cannot fail to possess some interest. Youth may trace the difference between the present and the past, and bless his stars. Age will delight in fighting its battles over again, getting up the old excitement with imponity from the old dangers. The reminis

Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year. Second Series. Edward Moxon.

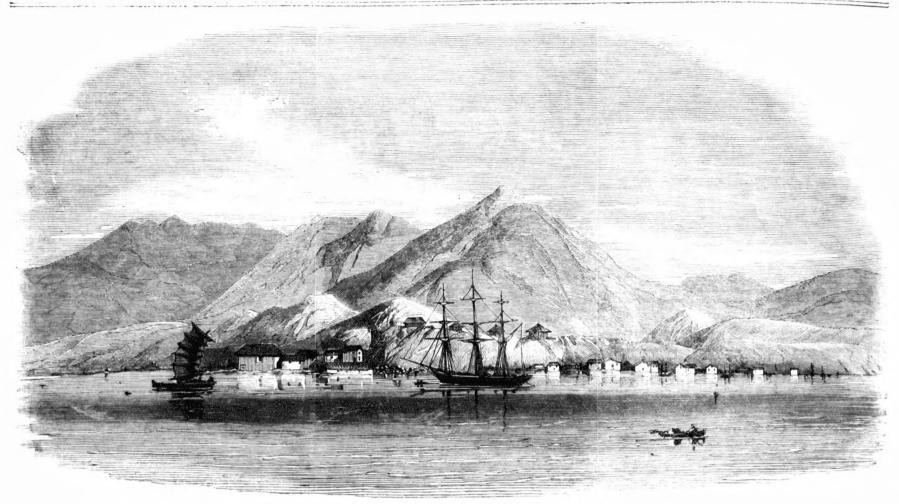
Edward Moxon.

To most readers an advertisement of a second series of "Hood's Own" would be quite as satisfactory as a criticism. It is a collection; all has been criticised; and all was ever able to hold its own without criticism. The volume is prefaced by a couple of pages from the pen of the present Thomas Hood, who has himself made some slight contributions to humorous and poetical literature of a very high order and of great promise. The contents are selected from the "old" Monthly Magazine; some, we think, also from the "new," the "Whimsicalities," Hood's Magazine, and some comic annuals. More there is to come; and the announcement is made that the complete works of Thomas Hood will shortly be issued, as nearly as possible uniform. But, unfortunately, the "cuts"—to attempt a Hoodism—are stumbling-"blocks" in the way of uniformity. It is only necessary to inform possessors of the first series of the existence of the second. A recent notable example, in a very big newspaper, is suffiecond. A recent notable example, in a very big newspaper, is suffi-ient to prevent any body from attempting at present an analysis of hat pecufiar vein of wit and humour which existed alone in the octic brain of Thomas Hood.

CONFERENCE ON SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

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The Syrian question has lately been discussed, along with innumerable other "questions," by the diplomatists of Europe. Our readers are aware that important conferences on Syrian affairs have lately been held at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, during which it was decided that the occupation of Syria by the French troops should continue for three months longer. The Convention was signed by the French, Austrian, English, Prussian, Russian, and Turkish Plenipotentiaries. We now present our readers with the Portraits of these diplomatic personages. M Thouvenel is addressing the Turkish Ambassador, Velif Pacha, who is one of the most enlightened and learned nen of his nation. He was Ambassador to Paris during the Russian War, and his recent appointment to the same office has given universal satisfaction. He is the son of Mustapha Pacha, formerly the Governor of Candia. The Portraits of Lord Cawley, Prince Metternich, and the representatives of Prussia and Russia complete the group.



COWLOONG, SHOWING THE SITE OF THE FORT IN COURSE OF ERECTION.—(FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN ARCHER)

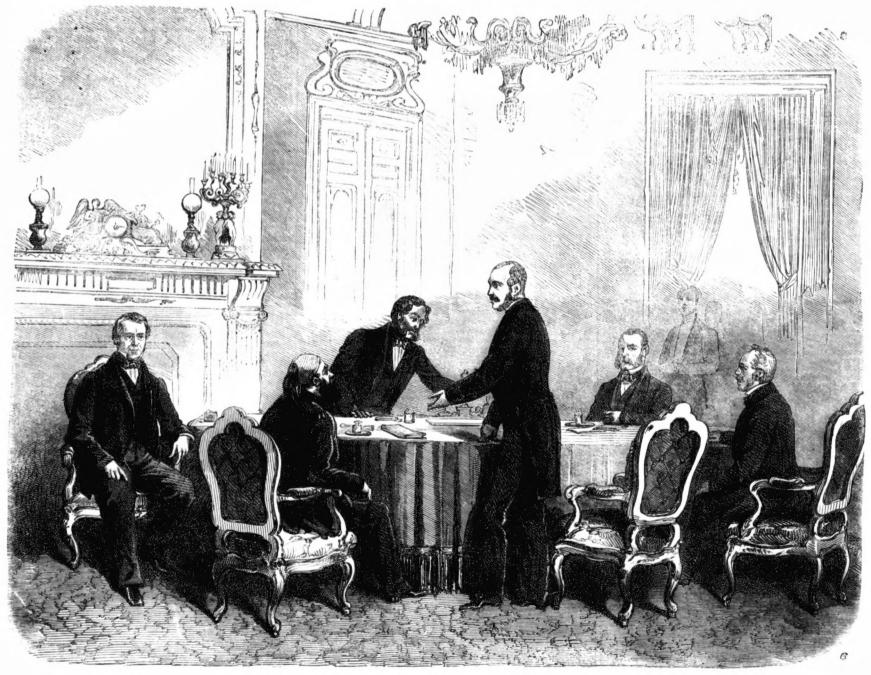
THE NEW BRITISH TERRITORY, COWLOONG
OPPOSITE HONG-KONG.

THE acquisition by treaty of the district of Cowloong will at least have the advantage of securing the British residents at Hong-Kong by the occupation of the adjoining territory, which to some extent commands the island. Indeed, one of the early operations of the

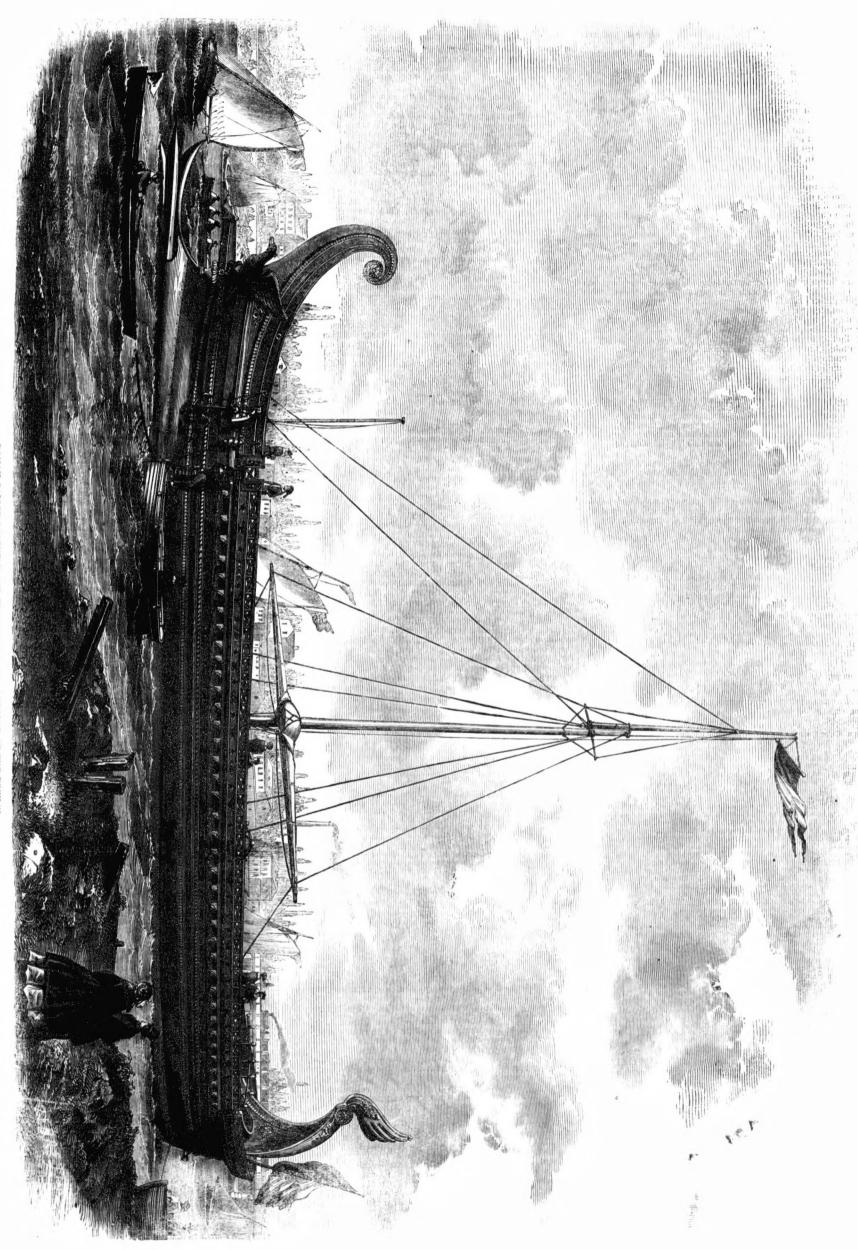
British forces in China was to garrison Hong-Kong with a provisional battalion, and, at the same time, to lay out Cowloong, where huts were built for the troops; and one of the consular officers was stationed for the purpose of keeping watch on the Chinese settlers, of whom there are nearly 28,000 out of some 33,000 inhabitants.

Cowloong lies opposite this wonderful island of Hong-Kong, which from an almost barren rock has become the great commercial empo-

rium between China, Europe, and America; and where, too, the trade of snuggling is carried on with a sort of impunity, while piracy is not altogether unknown in the waters of its bay, landlocked by bold crags and swelling hills. On the afternoon of the 18th of January the Earl of Elgin and Sir Hercules Robinson landed on the Cowloong shore in the little bay to the north of Cheem-Cha-Tsoey, a private village, facing Stonecutter's Island. Here their



CONFERENCE UPON THE AFFAIRS OF SYRIA AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE



MAN GALLEY RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

Excellencies, as well as Lady Robinson and other ladies of the colony

Excellencies, as well as Lady Robinson and other ladies of the colony, who accompanied, them, were received by a guard of the 44th Regiment with mäitary honours. On the eastern side of the level space, formerly used as an exercise-ground for the Sikh cavalry, lies a hill which had been chosen as the scene on which the ceremony of the day was to take place. The spot was marked by a temporary flagstaff, immediately below which sat the Earl of Elgin, Sir Hercules Robinson, and the Chief Justice, attended by Mr. Parkes and another gentleman; and immediately below the Plenipotentiaries were stationed four Chinese officials—one decorated with a red, one with a blue, and the two others with gold buttons. These were the Cowloong Commandant and the three principal officers of the town. Around the entire group seats had been provided for such of the public as were fortunate enough to obtain them; and it was remarked that such a large proportion of the fair sex were, perhaps, never before congregated in China. About 180Q troops were drawn up in double line on the plain, and, all things being ready, the Imperial proclamation ceding the territory was unfolded and exhibited. Mr. Parkes then read in an audible voice the proclamation, which asserted the township of Cowloong to be a possession of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, at the same time appointing his Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knt., Governor and Commanderin-Chief of the colony of Hong-Kong and Admiral of the same. After the reading of the proclamation the Earl rose, and, ordering the Royal standard to be unfurled, proposed three cheers in honour of the occasion, and one more for the Queen, all of which were heartily responded to.

A Royal salute was then fired by a battery which had been placed to the extreme right of the line, the troops firing a feu-de-joie at each interval. Simultaneously with these proceedings a flag was hoisted on Stonecutter's Island (which forms part of the cession) and a salute fired from thence also. The batteries

emony.

archery club then pitched their targets, the Earl and the
nor mingling with the ladies, and taking part in the pastime.

A ROMAN CALLEY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A ROMAN CALLEY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

EVERY one has heard of, and many have possibly smiled at, the French frigate that is moored in the Seine near the Pont de la Concorde. The Emperor of the French has just set afloat another specimen of naval architecture on the waters of "the great naval seaport of Paris" in the form of a Roman galley. It was launched a few weeks since at Clichy, and was built, by order of the Emperor, to give those who interest themselves in shipbuilding an opportunity of seeing the means employed by the ancients to construct ships with several benches of oars.

M. Jal, the historiographer of the navy, was charged by the Emperor with making the necessary researches to discover as nearly as possible the exact form of the Roman trireme. The plans of the vessel were drawn, from his directions, by M. Dupuis Delome, and it was built by carpenters brought from L'Orient for the purpose. The exterior ornamentation was confided to M. Morel-Fatio, the Curator of the Naval Museum, and was executed by him from numerous medals and paintings found at Pompeii and elsewhere. The launch of this Roman galley took place at Clichy, in the presence of the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, and the Minister of Marine. It measures 130 feet long, its greatest breadth of beam being nearly 17 feet. The deck is 10 feet above the water-line. The Imperial eagle spreads his wings in the centre of the prow, and just beneath his talons is situated the terrible triple-toothed beak intended to pierce the sides of the enemy's vessels. The stern spreads out in the form of an enormous cock's tail, and bears in the centre the Emperor's cipher. The sides are ornamented with fasces, garlands, eagles, a balustrade, and a cornice, on a dark chocolate ground. Being a trireme, it is pierced, in three rows, for 120 oars two rows on deck, and the other between decks. The trireme will shortly be anchored at St. Cloud, opposite the cascades, and will then await the fine weather and the will of the Emperor to begin its excursions up and down

The Crown of Hungary.—The following appears in Le Nord:—Although of ly a few days separate us from the opening of the Hungarian Diet, it is still doubtful that that body will consent to meet at Buda. That of the Three Kingdoms is to assemble at Agram, but it will immediately demand the presence of the representatives of the military confines, and the inco poration of that territory in the Slave kingdoms. The coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary is again placed in question, for the Hungarian Diet will not consider itself complete until the deputies of the Silve kingdom shall enterit. According to our letter from Pesth, the Diet may make another objection to the coronation of King Francis Joseph—namely, that the ex-Emperor Ferdinand V., King of that name of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, has formally refused to resign the crown of St. Stechen, though having long since given up that of the empire. On this subject our correspondent transmits us a document of considerable importance—namely, the act of abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand V. of Austria, dated Olimutz, Dec. 2, 1848. This act refers only to the provinces which constitute the empire, and makes no mention of the kingdom of Hungary, nor of Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia, which form the ancient annexes of the Crown of St. Stephen. Moreover, the manifesto by which the Emperor Ferdinand promulgated, on April 25, 1848, the new Constitution, expressly enumerates the different provinces of the empire to which the Constitution was accorded, and the Hungarian and Slavonian provinces are excluded from them. The conclusion drawn from these documents is that the Emperor Ferdinand, not being able to abdicate as King of Hungary in presence of the Hungarian Diet, which at that epoch was attacked by the Austrian armies, has always considered himself bound by his oath and the compacts of the kingdom, and has never renounced the crown of Hungary.

crown of Hungary.

The Drusss and Maronites. — The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Lebanon have addressed a letter to the International Commission in Syria denying the charge mode against them by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons with reference to the number of Drusses whom his Lordship stated they had specified as deserving of punishment. They declare that the list of persons guilty of offences was not drawn up by them, but by sixteen laymen, whom they had named at the urgent request of Fuad Pacha; that the numbers were afterwards greatly reduced by them when Fuad Pacha referred the list to them; and that the document never was intended to designate persons to be punished or the kind of punishment to be inflicted; but was simply an enumeration of the partice principally compromised, in order to guide the authorities in selecting the most guilty for trial.

promised, in order to guide the authorities in selecting the most guilty for trial.

A New Kino.—The last letters from the Andes, in South America, bring a singular piece of intelligence. A Frenchman has proclaimed himself King of Araucania, has appointed Ministers, and has given his people, composed of savage tribes, a Constitution as good as many others. The right of succession is established in the line of direct descendents of the Majesty Orélie Antoine I. In case of his dying without issue, the crown will devolve to one of the members of his family in such order as shall be a reacter established by Royal ordinance. Araucania is divided into departments and communes, with prefects, prefectorial councils, municipal councils, &c. The French code is acted on in the kingdom. The Constitution establishes the attributions and privileges of the King, the unity of the Araucanian people, and the equality of all persons in the eye of the Gav. The King's real name is Orelie-Antoine, of Tonneins (Lottedaronne). He has been living for six years past among the tribes in the south or Chili, whose chief he became, and exercised considerable influence among them.

among them.

INTULKBANCE AT PISA.—A strange disturbance occurred at Pisa on Palm Sunday. A gentleman who had resolved, notwithstanding the opposition of his relatives, to have his first-born obristened at the Waldensian Chapel, was accompanying it thither, when the carriage was stopped by some people, sent, it is supposed, by the relations; the infant was foreibly taken out and carried to the Cathedral, where it received baptism according to the Romish ritual. Not content with this sat of violence, the perpetrators proceeded after wards to the Waldensian Chapel, where they uttered loud imprecations ogainst Protestants, and might have committed further ourrage, had not the carabineers arrived in time, together with the Prefect and some National Guards, and dispersed the crowd.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

The long-projected volunteer review and sham fight at Brighton came off on Monday. Everything which could add to the effect of a brilliant display was in favour of the riflemen. Unlike the weather in the metropolis, the day was all that could be wished at Brighton—clear, mild, and genial, sufficiently hot to make the sea breeze welcome, with not enough of the breeze to make the bleak downs cool. There was an immense concourse of spectators from all parts of the country. The day was kept a general holiday at Erighton, and, in short, no accessory was wanting which could add éclat to the whole demonstration. Very many of the volunteers went down to Brighton on Sunday, so that by the evening that great watering-place had assumed a most warlike aspect, and the streets were gay with uniforms representing nearly all the corps expected to arrive next day.

By eight o'clock on Monday morning volunteer bucks.

with uniforms representing hearly and the street day.

By eight o'clock on Monday morning volunteer bugles were rousing the echoes of Brighton in all directions with the shrill notes of the "assembly." True to the call, the men turned out into the streets with heroic indifference to the state of the weather, which just then was discouraging—in fact, it was raining in torrents. The dejection shown on every countenance at this was deep and general. Fortunately it was not lasting. At half-past eight there was a break in the clouds out to sea; by nine the downpour had ceased, the sun wass hining brightly, and all Brighton was wreathed in smiles. From that hour out the weather was propitious and cheery as a day in June.

the clouds out to sea; by nine the downpour had ceased, the sun wass hining brightly, and all Brighton was wreathed in smiles. From that hour out the weather was propitious and cheery as a day in June.

Brighton is not, as a general rule, a hardworking town. On Monday, therefore, it at once took advantage of the display to give itself a holiday. The shops were almost as generally closed as if it had been Sunday, and the streets all along the line of route to be traversed and occupied by the volunteers were thronged with spectators from the town itself, and apparently from all the adjoining districts. Some 16,000, we are told, came in by rail, and, what with the crowds in the streets and on the racecourse, not less than 80,000 turned out to see and admire the riflemen. The united strength of all the volunteers on the ground, however, was not more than 7000 men. Of these about 4000 came from London.

The railway arrangements were really excellent. The instant the train stopped the men were out, and, passing through the shed, formed up at once in the open space beyond. From this they marched down, headed by their bands, along the Montpellier-road, towards the open space called the Level, where they were battalionised in the presence of an admiring multitude. The artillery corps were about the first to make their appearance in marching order. Owing to the refusal of the Horse Gaards to lend artillery there was at one time a strong probability that the battle would have to be fought without guns. However, four field-guns, belonging to some Sussex Artllery, were borrowed for the occasion.

It was announced that all the troops were to march past the Grand Stand on the racecourse previous to commencing the evolutions of the day. This, therefore, was the universal centre of attraction. An admission fee of 10s. was charged to the Grand Stand, and, as at the race on a Derby Day, carriages were also charged 10s. and 5s. for coming within the inclosure near the ropes. Stands of the largest dimensions were erected on every s

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Colonel Estridge commanding.
1st Battalion Brighton Artillery. 2nd Hants
4th Battalion Cinque Ports. 2nd Sussex

4th Battalion Cinque Ports.

1st Brigade Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Faunce commanding; Captain Deedes, Brigade Major.

1st Battalion, Colonel M'Leod.—1st Middlesex Engineers.

12th Battalion, Major Atherly.—32nd Middlesex Guards.

13th Battalion, Captain Ives.—2nd South Middlesex; 11th Middlesex, 8t.

George's; 36th Middlesex, Paddington.

2ND BRIGADE,
Lord Radstock commanding; Captain Chitty, Brigade Major.
t Battalion.—9th Middlesex, West; 2nd Ditto Administrative Battalion.
d Battalion, Colonel Money.—6th Tower Hamlets; 4th Ditto, and 7th

ton.
Battalion, Colonel Colville.—39th Middlesex (Clerkenwell); Kent (companies 4, 13, 17, 21, 34). Colonel Moorsom commanding; Major Penton, Brigade Major.

1st Battalion.—3rd Battalion Administrative Sussex.

2nd Battalion.—1st Cinque Ports.

3rd Battalion.—2nd Battalion Administrative Sussex.

3rd Battalion.—2nd Battalion Administrative Sussex.

4rh Brigade.

Colonel Valancy commanding; Major Deedes, Brigade Major.

1st Battalion, Colonel Conran.—1st Battalion Hants (Winchester); 3rd

itto; 6th ditto.

2nd Battalion, Major Roupell.—19th Surrey; 10th ditto (Bermondsey).

3rd Battalion, Colonel Sir H. Fletcher.—2nd Surrey; 20th ditto (Norwood).

RESERVE. 3rd City of London; Brighton Cadets; 11th Tower Hamlets.

Reserve.

3rd City of London; Brighten Cadets; 11th Tower Hamlets.

There is very little to say of the marching-past manœuvre, which took place in open columns of companies. One or two of the corps were very unsteady; but these were the exceptions. The mass, as a rule, went by with a steady good order which did them infinite credit; and their subsequent evolutions, though very simple, deserved still higher praise from the quickness and comparative solidity with which they were executed. Among the best were the 2nd South Middlesex and the St. George's. The 3rd City of London Regiment (the Working Men's), though a very young corps, went past with a steadiness that was really astoniching, considering the short time they had been under drill.

As soon as the ceremony of marching past was over the men moved up the racecourse to the left, and the huge mass of spectators settled themselves down to enjoy the sham fight that was to follow. In front of the great concourse of spectators lay a deep, amphitheatral valley, about a mile across, with the steep ridges of the Downs rising up on the other side, so as to form a horizon stretching inland from the sea, and beyond which nothing, of course, was visible. Away round this went the troops to the left in dark glittering masses, gradually getting more and more distant on the ridge of hills till at length they quite disappeared. Simultaneously with their exit from the scene a yellow mass of smoke sprung up in what was supposed to be the right of their position. It grew and spread far and wide in thick sallow masses that for a time led the spectators to believe that the action was raging with uncommon fury in that direction, and would soon break out along the chain of hills in a tempest of musketry and cannon. It turned out, however, not to be a sham battle on the right, but a heath fire, which, as the wind

was fresh and straight up the valley from the sea, burnt with a rapidity and fierceness that was at one time almost alarming.

While this heath fire was burning the volunteers continued their public, when they deployed into line where the messleves and the public when they deployed into line where the messleves and the sea, near the little village of Ovingdean, and their right stretching and almost without reserves (for two-thirds of the reserve consisted of the 3rd London, which was in line on the extreme right) the whole force advanced up the hill till the crest was gianed, when the spectators on the racecourse who had very stag glasses they at last became visible, a thin fine dark line, not very regular, and only two deep, though extending very nearly a mile entry that had became visible, a thin fine dark line, not very regular, and only two deep, though extending very nearly a mile and only two deep, though extending very nearly a mile and only two deep, though extending very nearly a mile and only two deep, though extending very nearly a mile and the difference that the final position was taken up immediately across the chain of hill, but which was scarcely visible till the firing was merely a ridge like a very small hedge stretching irregularly across the chain of hill, but which was scarcely visible till the firing was smerely a ridge like a very small hedge stretching irregularly across the chain of hill, but which was scarcely visible till the firing was some commenced on the left with an irregular and semi-constituted the great review and sham battle. By and by the "action" strated the great review and sham battle. By and by the "action" strated the great review and sham battle. By and by the "action" became more general along the line, and the whole force commenced filefiring with a rapidity and energy that made itself andible even across the huge vulley that yawned between the forces and the public. The fusilished the public was a strate of the public was a strate of the public was a strate of the p

FIELD DAY AT WIMBLEDON.

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The operations at Wimbledon-common on Monday assumed dimensions incompatible with ordinary ideas of mere brigade movements, and were kept up with spirit under most unfavourable weather for nearly five hours. The Westminsters opened the ball, fighting a fierce and independent battle over the ground which an hour or two later was still more energetically contested. As the movements of the Westminsters occupied a considerable portion of the day, and were by many confounded with the review itself, it may be desirable to clear the way by stating that this regiment marched out independently. It came upon the ground about 1000 strong, and was divided into two battalions, of which one was under the command of Lord Gerald Fitzgerald and the other of Captain Oldershaw, Earl Grosvenor exercising general control over the movements. Approaching from the direction of Wimbledon, the two battalions were drawn up in lines facing the road, the second battalion seare in échelon were formed, after which they deployed into line again; and the graceful movement by which the first line is made to pass through the second by fours from the right of companies was executed steadily. The second line opened fire, but a change of front was necessitated by an attack proceeding from the right. Some heavy volleys were fired, after which the whole line retired in direct échelon of companies from the left; but, being once more charged by cavalry, company squares were formed. The assault repelled, both battalions were drown up in a single line, and file firing commenced along its whole length. A general advance was then ordered, and it is to be presumed that strategical reasons justified their withdrawal imme diately afterwards, as the Westminsters quitted the ground at the very moment that Lord Bury was mustering his forces at the other end of the common. Judging from the movements executed, this must have been an outline of the plan contemplated by Lord Grosvenor; but his regiment, in addition to the activity of its vis

distance with a stolidity and perseverance which nothing could move.

This prelude over, the Wimbledon field-day proper commenced, at half-past three o'clock. Lord Bury, with his regiment, the Civil Service Corps, and most of the other volunteers from the metropolis who were to take part in the display, paraded at Knightsbridge, from which they moved off at 11.30 by the Kensington-road to Putney-bridge, and thence to Wimbledon-common. It was expected that they would reach the ground at two o'clock, and time was kept admirably, notwithstanding a heavy fall of rain to which they were exposed for half an hour after starting. A "fall out" for refreshment was ordered, and in the interval most of the Surrey corps which were to share in the movements arrived by railway. Soon after three o'clock the positions allotted to the corps respectively in the official programme were tolerably well filled, and the regiments were distributed according to the following arrangement:—

lst Brigade, consisting of Middlesex Corps, under the command of Lord Enfield, M.F.

1st Battalion.—4th Middlesex and the Victoria Rifles, commanded by [ajor Whitehead.] Whitehead. ary.—A troop of Metropolitan Light Horse, under the command of

Cavalry.—A troop of Metropolitan Light Horse, under the command of Lord Truro.

2nd Battalion.—29th Middlesex, Captain Jones.

3rd Battalion.—21st Middlesex (Civil Service), Captain Hawker; 38th (Artists), Captain Phillips; 2nd City of London, Captain Spottiswode.

(Alusis), Captain Linings; and City of London, Captain Spottiswode.

2ND BRIGADE, Surrey Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald'
1st Surrey Rifles.

1st Battalion, Colonel Campbell—First Administrative Battalion of Surrey
Rifles (Oroydon, Streatham, and Epsom), Major Jones; 7th Surrey, Major
Beresford.

resford.

Ind Battalion, Major Cochrane.—12th Surrey, Major Cochrane.

Sigh Battalion, Captain Freeman.—1st Surrey, Captain Rouse.

Cavalry.—A troop of 1st Surrey Mounted Rifles, under the command of avairy.—A

Captain Miller.

Considerable notice was taken of the mounted corps, which, to the number of some thirty or forty in each brigade, lent a picturesque appearance to the gathering. The members of Lord Truro's corps wear a headdress bearing some resemblance to that of the French Guides; the Surrey Mounted Rifles have a dash of the hussar in their equipments, but without the extra jacket.

The manœuvres commenced under the most dispiriting circumstances. The naturally retentive soil of Wimbledon had just been refreshed by copious showers, and as the troops got into motion a torrent, obliterating in volume the remembrance of its predecessors, fell with deadening effect. What before had been a marsh became a lake, and spectators and actors were saturated alike. Rallying squares of umbrellas were formed in the shelter of carriages, of any vantage spot of ground, and even of furze-bushes, but only with trifling and temporary results. There was nothing for it but to submit to the implacable "volunteers' weather," and manfully to make the best of it.

trifling and temporary results. There was nothing for it but to submit to the implacable "volunteers' weather," and manfully to make the best of it.

Having apparently vented their spite, the clouds lifted for nearly an hour, during which time the first part of the concerted movements was carried out. From the army covering London, and encamped on an elevation between Putney and Roehampton, one battalion was sent forward to meet the enemy, supposed to be advancing along the Portsmouth-road from the direction of Kingston Bottom; while the main body of the defending force took up a strong position on the crest of the hill, having Combe Park and Roehampton on its right. Seen from one of the opposite elevations the tableau at this point was striking. The skirmishers in the valley beneath unwillingly giving ground and retiring gradually on the mass which crowned the hill in their rear, but contesting every step, showed to advantage the peculiar service which the volunteers are expected to render should their efforts in defence of the country be actually required. A good opportunity likewise presented itself or discriminating between the merits of rival uniforms claiming to be "invisible," and for such a line of country as Wimbledon there can be no question that the Surrey corps have made a wise choice. But for their rapid movements it would have been difficult to while the Artists' or any other corps, clad in Quakerly drab, showed like smooth white stones.

By the time the skirmishers had closed on their supports the clouds,

But for their rapid movements it would have been difficult to distinguish them from the bushes through which they scrambled, while the Artists' or any other corps, clad in Quakerly drab, showed like smooth white stones.

By the time the skirmishers had closed on their supports the clouds, slas! had closed in too, and a dense vapour dimmed though it did not completely obliterate the view. Single rifle shots became hardly recognisable; the flash and smoke seemed as if wiped away, and the only perceptible effect was the report, which, after a second or so, fell damply on the ear. When the engagement extended to the line the tongues of fire were too frequent and too angry to be silenced, but, instead of the quick clatter of muskery, the noise more resembled a succession of splashes, in such rapid succession as to partake of a gurgling sound. So deadly and so well sustained was the fire that the enemy relinquished the idea of breaking through at this point, and, finding it impossible to force the Portsmouth-road, endeavoured to turn the left of the defenders, and to gain the Wimbledon-road to London, but were intercepted by a powerful body of skirmishers thrown out in front of the rifle-butts, who kept them at bay while the whole force of the defenders by a rapid movement took up a new alignment, and formed in columns of battalions between the windmill on the right and Wimbledon and Putney roads and Wimbledon Park on the left flank, the skirmishers who had been previously engaged taking up a position in the rear. The windmill on the common was now the key of the position, as it had been the point d'appui of the great body of the spectators during the day. In forming the new line a fact became evident which, indeed, had been strongly hinted at an earlier period—either that a large infusion of recruits unfitted to join in that day's proceedings was in the ranks, or that some of the corps were not so well handled as might have been desired. When line was ultimately formed in the "second position," it was discovered tha

The troops, having been formed into three sides of a hollow square, with the Mounted Rifles closing in the vacant space, were then addressed by Colonel M'Murdo in the following terms:—

Volunteers,—It is not necessary that the movements which you have gone through to-day should be fully explained; but I think it necessary to call your attention to the nature of the two positions which you have taken up. The first of the positions which you occupied was naturally of very great strength—so much strength, indeed, that two-thirds of the chemy must have been unengaged—that is to say, neither could his cavalry have been of service nor could his artillery have produced much effect, except by vertical fire. But it was supposed that the enemy, finding that position too strong, endeavoured to reach this platform on which you are now standing by turning your flank by one of the long valleys in the direction of Wimbledon. It was therefore necessary that you should quit the position you formerly held by changing your front to the left. The enemy had a double object in doing this. He desired to come on plain, level ground, where he would be able to bring his cavalry and artillery into action as well as his infantry; and he also desired, by turning your left dank, to reach the Wimbledon-road, by which he could march through you on London. Now, it is my desire to point out to you the difficulties of the position which you held. While on the rugged crest of the hill, where neither cavalry nor artillery could reach you, it was comparatively easy to maintain yourselves. You checked the enemy, and any number of bold men posted there could have done the same. But here you are brought on ground as level as a billiard-table, where you may be—and perhaps you will be—opposed, man for man, against the best troops in Europe. Now, gentlemen, I observed some battalions—I do not blame them, for as yet they have had very little practice—who were rather unsteady in coming into line. And if they were unsteady in coming into line to-day, what w

On leaving the ground Colonel M'Murdo was loudly cheered. The different regiments then prepared to march off, several of the metro-

politan corps, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone, pre-ferring to return to town on foot to the delay which must necessarily be incurred before the whole force could be conveyed to London by

railway.

At RICHMOND.

Notwithstanding the volunteer gatherings at Brighton and Wimbledon, a sufficient number of volunteers were found to make a display at Richmond on Monday. The total number of men under arms at one time was 1200. The 19th Middlesex, under Colonel Bathurst, assembled at an early hour in the morning, and marched from their head-quarters in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, headed by the band, to the Waterloo station, and proceeded to Richmond by train. Nine companies were present; and during the greater part of the time the men were in the park the rain poured in torrents, which completely drenched the volunteers. In the midst of a shower of hail the men were exercised in volley and file firing, which was done with great precision and regularity. The rain having subsided, Colonel Bathurst determined that the volunteers should enjoy themselves, and for that purpose a sham fight on a small scale was determined upon. The whole force of the corps, numbering about 800 men, was then divided, five companies being intrusted to Captain Martin, and four companies to the Colonel, who took up his position in front of a farmhouse. Skirmishers on both sides were thrown out, and, after a resistance, the Colonel and his force were beaten and dislodged from their position. One company was then taken from Captain Martin's force and added to the Colonel's, and, after a very exciting and interesting fight, Captain Martin in his turn was defeated. The volunteers, having re-formed companies, marched back to the station and went home by train.

The members of the 16th Middlesex (Twickenham) Rifles mustered to the extent of three companies at Twickenham, and, under the command of Captain Murray, marched to Richmond Park, where they piled arms. Having re-formed they proceeded to Kingston, where they were provided with a dinner given by Captain Lowe.

The effective members of the Central London Rifle Rangers (40th Middlesex) mustered to the number of 200 in Gray's inn-square, and went to Richmond Park by train. The men, un

AT MAIDSTONE, WANSTEAD, AND HAMPSTEAD.

The different companies constituting the Maidstone Corps proceeded on Monday to Mote Park, Maidstone, the use of which had been granted by the Earl of Romney for the purpose of having a grand field-day and review. The attendance of spectators along the line of march was very numerous, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. Upon arriving at the park the volunteers, who were under the command of Colonel Scott, were formed into open column of companies, after which they were dismissed for the purpose of obtaining refreshment. This very necessary proceeding having been completed, the order was given to fall in, and the ordinary field practice was gone through very well.

The 2nd Tower Hamlets had a field-day on Wanstead Flats. The London Irish Rifles mustered at Child-hill, Hampstead, to compete for three Whitworth rifles, value 25 guineas each, presented by Colonel the Marquis of Donegall. The ranges were respectively 200, 300, and 400 yards—five rounds at each distance. The firing was carried on very briskly under a heavy shower of rain, the winners being Corporal Brown, Sergeant Chambers, and Private Macnamara.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

The London Gunmakers' Company entertained Sir W. Armstrong at dinner, on Thursday week, on the occasion of his receiving the honorary freedom of the company, which was conferred upon him by a unanimous resolution, "for the important services he has rendered to the nation by his great improvements in the science of gunnery." The visitors present consisted chiefly of officers and gentlemen in the Government department officially connected with firearms. Sir William Armstrong made a speech in the course of the evening in which he said: which he said :--

which he said:—

The recent operations in China have illustrated the tendency of improvement in firearms to shorten war, and they have also furnished a valuable opportunity of trying our new artillery. The success which has attended that trial is rendered the more satisfactory from the circumstance of its having been accomplished under all the disadvantages of novelty and inexperience. The guns sent to China were the very first that had been isued for service, and were not of the present service pattern. They were shorter and lighter than the present field-gun, and were originally intended for horse artillery guns; but upon trying these guns it was found that no advantage was gained by the reduction of weight, while the same projectile was used, because it became necessary to add to the weight of the carriage to enable it to resist the greater force of recoil. These guns were used in China with a much lower charge than has been found necessary to produce the best results, and their range and accuracy were in consequence much below the present standard. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, it is a matter of notoriety that the performance was highly satisfactory. If any testimony on this point could be desired, it is furnished by a letter which I received just as I was leaving to join this party. That letter is from Major Hay, who acted as Brigade-Major in China under General Crofton, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery there. Major Hay is now in Scotland, and, having noticed the unwarrantable use that has lately been made of his name, has sent me the letter which I shall take the liberty of reading to you:—

"The Armstrong guns in China rendered the most valuable service, being

anme, has sent me the letter which I shall take the liberty of reading to you:—

"The Armstrong guns in China rendered the most valuable service, being always in the most efficient and serviceable condition, although put to very severe tests. They were never withdrawn from action, and their places supplied by others; on the contrary, the Armstrong guns were invariably the first to be ordered up when artillery was required. At Tongchow, on the 14th of August, and again on the 21st, at the capture of the Upper North Taku Fort, the Armstrong batteries were firing over the heads of our infantry in advance, and the guns never ceased firing in consequence of any casualty to our men—quite the reverse; the guns continued firing whilst the infantry advanced to storm the enemy's works. It would have been more surprising if slight alterations had not suggested themselves in both guns and ammunition, considering that they were being tried for the first time and that they were most jealously watched by all. In fact, from the instructions I received before leaving England, it was my duty to point out the slightest defect. This I did, and was glad to observe, in a recent visit to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, that those defects had all been remedied in a manner which experiments had proved to be most successful; and I now feel confident that the British Artillery have the first gun, with the most perfect ammunition, in the world."

With regard to the manufacture of his guns Sir William said:—

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I may state that all my experience leads me to the conviction that the principle of constructing cannon by the superposition of successive layers of iron coils welded into cylinders is the best, and to that principle I propose to adhere in the construction of guns of the largest dimensions. Layer after layer may be indefinitely applied, and I can scarcely see any limit to the size of gun which may by this process be constructed. The difficulties which had at first to be encountered in carrying this method into practice induced me to some extent to deviate from it. But now that those difficulties have been almost entirely surmounted I feel satisfied that it ought to be adopted in all its integrity. I can see no other mode of construction which affords so much strength, and, what is of still more importance, is so little liable to hidden and treacherous flaw. Publicity has lately been given in Parliament to the trials to which one of my 12-pounder guns had been subjected. That gun sustained one hundred rounds fired with service charges of powder, and bolts progressively increased in length until they projected beyond the muzzle. It afterwards went through a repetition of the same ordeal, not with a single but with a double charge of powder, and ultimately remained a serviceable gun. On the other hand, it has been announced that one of my 12-pounder guns had succumbed to what I must all very unmerciful usage. You have heard how it was fired at from a distance of only twenty yards, and broken with round-shot. But you have not heard that the gun which was so treated was a defective one from the first, and one which the Ordnance Select Committee had been for weeks before vainly trying to burst. Although it had not been burst by these efforts it had been cracked near the middle in a manner which greatly weakenedit against an external blow. Now, one might have expected that after so gallant a resistance the poor thing might have been spared. Its

But no, the Committee ruthlessly sentenced it to be pounded to death by round-shot. For this purpose a brass 9-pounder field-gun, nearly twice as heavy as the poor victim, was used against it, and with a refinement of cruelty the Committee deliberately aimed at the wounded place, and succeeded in breaking the gun in two at the crack. I state all this in the presence of my friend Colonel Lefroy, who, I grieve to say, is deeply implicated in the nurder. But a fate almost as bad awaited the brass gun, which in its turn was fired at from another brass gun at the same distance of twenty yards, and the very first stroke it received so crushed in the bore as to prevent the insertion of its shot. Each succeeding blow inflicted similar injury; and although the gun, from its greater weight and mass, was not broken in pieces, it was so cracked internally, as well as bulged, as to be fit only for the melting-pot. It must be recollected that the carriage presents a far larger surface to be struck than the gun, and little would be gained by making the gun invulnerable to round-shot while the carriage must necessarily remain so much more liable to be disabled. One of the 40-pounder guns has lately been tested in the same manner as the 12-pounder, and has endured 100 rounds, fired with projectiles progressively increasing in length until the entire bore was filled from the charge to the muzzle. The next step in advance was from 40-pounders to 100-pounders, a large number of which have now been proved without in any instance shibiting any deficiency of strength. I have also very recently construct a muzzle-loading gun, designed to throw a projectile of 1201b. This gun is rifled upon a plan which I have called the shunt plan, and which enables the shot to go in easy and come out tight; for I need hardly tell you that there is nothing more essential to accuracy than to deliver the shot without vibration from the gun, while it is equally necessary, in the case of a muzzle-loader, that facility of loading should be preserved. But i

Sir William Armstrong then spoke of the iron-cased ships :-

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And now as to the all-important question of rifled artillery against froncased ships; it is impossible to say whether the offensive power of the gun or the defensive power of the armour will ultimately prevail, although I incline to think the gun will in the end prove the victor. The strong point in favour of the iron plates is, that no hollow projectile will bear the impact against them without breaking in pieces, and they are therefore an effectual protection against all explosive and incendiary missiles. Iron-clad ships must consequently be attacked with solid shot alone, and it is not by merely punching a few small clean holes in their sides that we can hope to make any serious impression upon them. If they can be destroyed by artillery, it must be done by hurling against them such pondergus masses as will crush in their sides; and to effect this will require much larger guns than are yet in the service. It will be my duty to endeavour to produce such guns, and I leave it to others to act for the defence as best they can. As for timber ships, I believe they will utterly collapse under the organ of destructiveness as firing 100-pounder percussion-shells at a three-decker crowdel with men. If we must have timber ships for distant service, at all events let them be as unlike three-deckers as possible. Nothing can be worse adapted to resist modern projectiles than these floating castles of wood.

Then as to the projectiles of the Armstrong gun:—

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It has become a common idea that one of the great difficulties incident to the lead-covered form of projectile is to give sufficient adhesion to the lead. I may therefore state that no such difficulty exists. Any amount of adhesion may be given; but there is a risk of giving too much, because if the lead were to stick too firmly to the iron it would not separate from it and break into distinct pieces on the bursting of the shell. At present the premature separation of the lead is a matter of rare occurrence, and I do not think it would be expecient to guard more effectually against it at the risk of lessening the efficiency of the shell. With regard to the 100-pounder guns, the experiments with them and with the shells and fuses I have provided for them are proceeding satisfactorily. The destructive power of these large shells, which contain from eight to nine pounds of powder, is very great, and such as ought, I think, to settle the question of timber ships. I may mention that the copper ring, which in all the previous guns had been applied at the breech to resist the erosive action of the gas, was at first dispensed with in the 100-pounders, as I had reason to expect that, by using expanding cups to prevent the escape of the gas, the copper rings would not be required. I found, however, on trying one of these guns at Shoeburyness, that it would be necessary to resume the use of the copper for the preservation of the gun at the breech, and it was consequently returned to Woolwich to have the ring inserted. This has given rise to the foolish story that the gun was a complete failure.

Sir William Armstrong further stated that

We have have made about 780 guns during the year; and if we divide their cost (£405,000) by this number of guns, and take into account the value of the very large number of guns now in a state of progress and partially paid for, the result shows an average cost of about £350 per gun. This covers the expense of all experiments and alterations unavoidable in the commencement of a new and difficult species of manufacture.

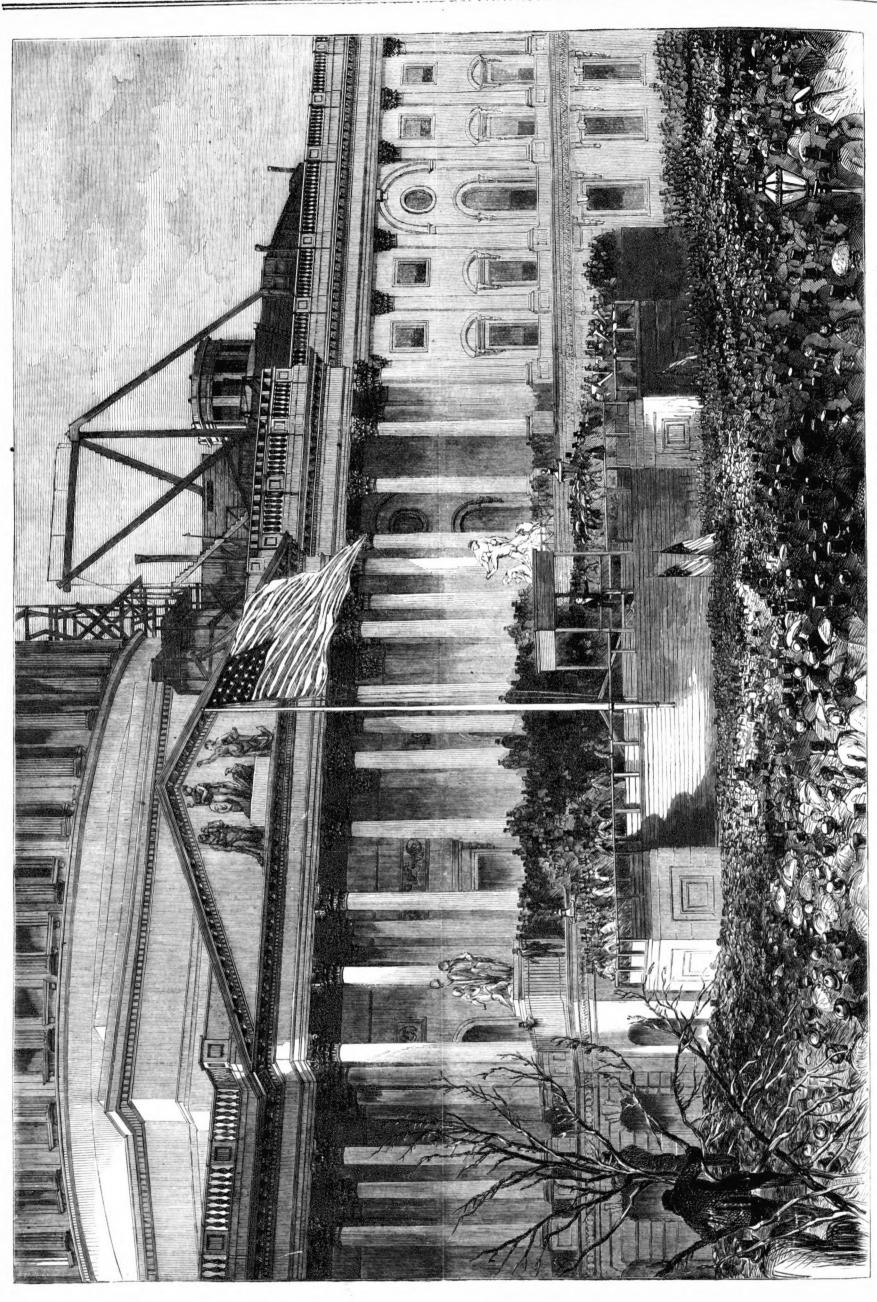
manufacture.

Colonel Lefroy said he felt it right to justify the Ordnance Select Committee in the course they had adopted:—
They deemed it necessary to ascertain what would be the effect produced in the case of an Armstrong gun being struck by a round-shot, as such an occurrence might be expected to happen even under the best-regulated arrangements. For convenience, they had fired at a distance of only twenty yards; but, by way of compensation, they had used a reduced charge. The brass gun fired at was certainly quite shut up, and therefore there was no disparagement to the Armstrong; but the result had shown that neither form of gun would bear the direct impact of a solid shot on its side without becoming disabled.

Fracas with Volunteers.—While the 5th Kent Artillery Volunteers were marching through Greenwich last week they were stopped by the toll-collector of Deptford Creek-bridge, who refused to allow them to pass through without paying toll as ordinary passengers. After some remonstrance by the commanding officer, the latter consented to pay; but another difficulty was then raised by the collector objecting to allow the corps to go through in military order, but insisted on their doing so singly through the narrow wicket for foot-passengers, although there is no "telltale." This was naturally objected to by the commanding officer, and, after ome alter-cation, he threatened to force a passage if the collector continued obdurate. However, nothing that the Captain could say had any effect, and he at length gave the word of command, "Quick march—double!" upon which the advanced guard charged the gate and forced it open in a trice. The whole corps followed, and after them about one-half of the mob, which by that time numbered from 500 to 600 persons, rushed through pell-mell. The latter were delighted beyond measure at the scene, which was both novel and exciting, and of which they testified their approval by cries of "Go it, Captain!" singing 'Cheer boys, cheer,' and "Old Bob Ridley;' whisting, cheering, catcalls, and every conceivable discordant noise. When the "charge" was made the collector tried to prevent the opening of the gate; but, on being overpowered, he struck at the Captain and knocked his busby off. The collector was, in return, instantly knocked down by the Sergeant-Major of the corps, and the band marched right over him, the big drum and drummer tumbling on him. He was dragged on to the pathway by some of the bystanders, and, on gaining his feet, he followed the Captain, upbraiding him roundly the while, until they met two policemen, who were requested by the collector to take the Captain into custod; but they refused to do so.

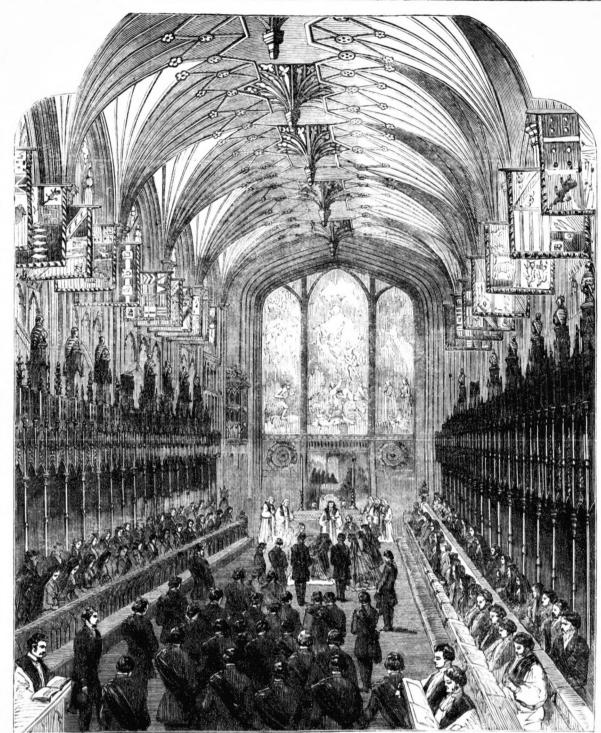
A New French Indo-cased Ship.—The Courrier de Britagne announces that a steel-plated frigate on a completely new plan, suggested by the Emperor, is shortly to be launched. In place of being built of timber, like the Gloire and Normandie, already launched, she is to be of iron. Teakwood is to be laid over the iron by means of horisontal metal bands, and the entire is to be covered with a cuirass shotproof. The fore-dock is to be a complete fortress, having four portholes, from which two of the guns will be used when chasing an enemy, and two to resist any attempt to board the frigate. Behind the centre of the deck a circular blockhouse is to be erected, which will be likewise covered with a cuirass shotproof. This compartment is intended for the captain of the frigate, who may thence command the manœuvres and watch the enemy. This formidable vessel is to be of 900-horse power.

France and the Orleanist Princes.—The Patric complains that the Orleanist Princes present at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent walked with the English Princes, and interprets the invitation as a Court caprice. The Princes, he says, have forfeited their rights by the will of the people. The Patric forgets that English Princes are gentlemen, and that gentlemen do not tenunt their friends with a descent in life. He forgets, also, that the French Princes, whatever their position in France, are Princes of the blood in Spain, and as such entitled to the formal precedence assigned them.



THE INAUGURATION

THE INAUGURATION
OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN, having escaped the plots of those fervid politicians who wished rather to see him in his grave than in the Presidential chair, was formally installed in his office on the thult. No disturbance marred the proceedings, and all went off harmoniously. The appearance of the President elect on the platform erected in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol was greeted with cheering by the many thousand citizens assembled in the grounds, filling the square and open space, and perching on every convenient point from which to see or hear. In a few minutes the portice was also densely crowded with both sexes. On the front of the steps was creeted a wooden canopy, under which were seated Mr. Buchanan, Chief Justice Taney, Senators Chase and Baker, and the President elect; while at the left of the small table on which was placed the Inaugural stood Colonel Selden, Marshal of the district. At the left of the canopy sat the entire diplomatic corps. Beyond them was the Marine band, which played several patriotic airs before and a'ter the reading of the address. To the right of the diplomatists sa', in silk gowns and hats, the members of the Supreme Court. Then came senators, members of the House, distinguished the same of the supreme Court. OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. sat, in silk gowns and hats, the members of the Supreme Court. Then came senators, members of the House, distinguished guests, and fair ladies by the sore; while the immediate right of the canopy was occupied by the son and private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln. Everything being in readiness Senator Baker came forward and said, "Fellow-citizens, I introduce to you Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States of America." Whereupon Mr. Lincoln rose, walked composedly to the table, and bowed in honour of the repeated cheering of the countless host before him. Hiving put on his spectacles, he arranged his manuscript on the snall table, keeping the paper thereon by the aid of his cane, and commenced, in a clear, ringing voice, that was easily heard by those on the outer limits of the crowd, to read his inaugural aldress to the people of the United States. After the delivery the crowd, to read his inaugural address to the people of the United States. After the delivery of the address Judge Taney stood up, and all removed their hats, while he administered to Mr. Lincoln the oath of office as follows:—"I, Abraham Lincoln, d) solemly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, a dwill, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend



THE FUNERAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, AT ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR,

the Constitution of the United

the Constitution of the United States."
With these brief words the ceremony concluded, though not the acclamations of the audience. The photograph from which our Hlustration is drawn was made by Mr. J. Wood, and we are obliged for it to Captain Meigs, U.S. Engineers, in whose office Mr. Wood is employed.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Kent was so fully described in our last Impression that we can add nothing to the solemn story, except the accompanying Engraving, in which our readers may find an interest, though a melancholy one.

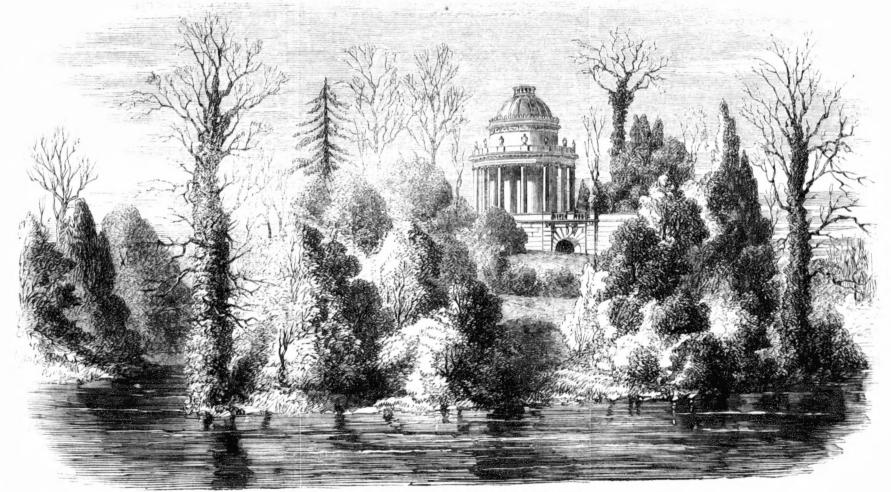
The temporary resting place for the body of the late Duches of Kent, is a stone edifice reached by a subterraneous passage, at the foot of the altar in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Henry VII. had destined it as a tomb for himself and his successors, but ultimately designed the chapel at Westminster for that purpose. Then, again, Cardinal Wolsey expended large sums for the completion of a splendid cenotaph, and had nearly completed the building at the time of his fall. In 1646 the tomb, yet unfinished, was seized by the Parliament, and was again made to serve the purpose of a Roman Catholic chapel by James II.

This at once produced popular dislike, towards the place, and it remained neglected until George III. repaired the exterior, and excavated a vault fifteen feet in depth, which was to form a mausoleum for himself and his family. Gothic octagonal columns form recesses on each side of the vault. The interior has since that time been repaired, and a restoration of the turrets and pinnacles effected. In this Royal to nb-house are buried, besides other Royal personages, Georges III. and IV., and William IV., Queen Charlotte and Queen Adelaide, the Dukes of York and Kent, the Princesses Amelia, Charlotte, and Augusta, and the Princes Octavius and Alfred. The remains of the late Duchess of Kent, however, will be removed thence to the private tomb at Frogmore, a representation of which will be found in our second Engraving.

It is understood that the late Duchess has, by the will and the private tomb at the private tomb the will appear to the content of the ture the found in our second Engraving.

It is understood that the late Duchess has, by her will, appointed his Royal Highness the Prince Consort the sole executor, and that the bulk of the property is placed at her Majesty's disposal. On the day of the



THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT AT FROGMORE.

funeral, after the members of the establishment at Frogmore had dined, a paper (as we are informed) in her Majesty's own handwriting was read, in which was communicated the gratifying information that all the servants attached to the househould would be liberally provided for, her Royal Highness having by her will left £3000, to which her Majesty has graciously added an additional sum of £2000, to be divided in proportions regulated according to time of servitude and position in the household, in addition to which the servants will be pensioned on a scale similar to that by which her Majesty's servants are provided for.

On Saturday next will be issuel a SUPPLEMENT, containing many Engravings and much curious and interesting Matter illustrative of

THE CENSUS.

The Illustrations will comprise—
Scenes in the Registrar-General's Office and the Census Office,
Paterfamilias Preparing his Census Paper,
Taking the Census in the Dark Arches of the Adelphi,

The Enumerator in a Grav's Inn-lane Tenement,

The Enumerator on the Regent's Canal,
Taking the Census on Shipboard (the Docks)
The Outcast Population in the Parks—Eurly
Taking the Census in a Casual Ward,

-Eurly Morning,

The Enumerator amongst the Showmen,

and other interesting subjects. The letterpress will contain some curious information (strictly verified at the Government offices) explaining how the taking of the Census is managed on the Canals, in the "Slums" of the Metropolis, amongst the Mountains, in Police Cells, Show-vans, Gipsy Encampments, Charcoal-burners Huts—in all the nooks, byways, and

secret places of the kingdom.

The greatest care has been exercised in the preparation of this Supplement, which will also contain some valuable statistics, and, in short, combine all the most curious and interesting facts eliminated by the periodical " numbering of the people."

Price of the Paper, with the Supplement, 4d.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

MR. ROEBUCK'S DEFENCE.

SHEFFIELD, having met to take into consideration Mr. Roebuck's "so-called Austrian speech and other matters," resolved to call upon their representative to explain that speech and those "other matters." Mr. Roebuck attended duly. When first he presented himself before his constituents he found reason to believe that they had changed their minds, since, having asked him to come down to explain himself, they would not listen to his explanations. However, the electors of Sheffield met him next day in better humour. No interruption was tolerated, and, when all was concluded, they declared themselves perfectly satisfied with Mr. Roebuck.

This result appears to have given great dissatisfaction to the Liberal and Radical press generally. It complains of Sheffield loving to be "bullied by a bitter old gentleman who leans on a and that the "negative virtues of honesty and poverty are sufficient to cover the positive sins of a renegade who plunged into bad company as soon as he found himself too old to be tempted." We think Mr. Roebuck receives hard measure at the hands of his party. To be sure, honesty is not a thing to brag of, even in days when a systematic endeavour to pay one's debts is esteemed a virtue, and is commonly boasted of as such; but surely a man is justified in declaring that he is honest when he is accused of dishonesty. This was Mr. Roebuck's case. The "other matters" which the electors of Sheffield had their doubts about were, the part played by Mr. Roebuck in obtaining the subsidy for the Galway Packet Company, and the imputation, broadly put forward in the House of Commons by Mr. White, that the member for Sheffield had been paid by a lucrative contract for advocating the interests of the Austrian Government. Nobody whose opinion is worth anything believed in these charges; even his accusing constituents, as we have seen, veiled them under the somewhat cowardly term, "other matters." Still, Calumny is long-lived; she takes the liberty of considering any assertion of hers established that is not disproved; and therefore it was of importance to Mr. Roebuck to refute the aspersions made upon his honour. He succeeded in doing so perfectly.

However, we are now told—what, indeed, was evident enough already—that Mr. Roebuck's refutation of these charges was entirely beside the question. No doubt, Sheffield had heard that her representative had sold his vote to obtain a Government subsidy, and that for obtaining the subsidy he had been paid certain moneys. But this was not of much importance in the eyes of Shefneld; it was an "other matter." Also Sheffield had heard—the thing had been mentioned in the House of Commons itself-that Mr. Roebuck had sold himself to Austria, the price being paid in similar coin to that received for his services in the Galway business: nor was this enough to outrage the political sentiments of Sheffield. The main question her representative was called upon to answer was, not whether he had sold himself—that might have happened in a fair way of barter-but whether he had been guilty of a far more heinous offence-that of confessing a desire that Austria might not be driven from Venetia: or, in other words. that the Austrian empire might not be broken up. This was the indictment on which Mr. Roebuck was arraigned. It was this utter, inexplicable sin which drove Sheffield wild with indignation, though she made friends with the culprit next day.

For our own part, we differ from some of our Liberal contemporaries on this matter. In the first place, we think the fidelity of any member of the Legislature of more importance than his opinions. In the next place, the belief that Austria ought not to be destroyed may be a sufficient reason why a man should be expelled from the House of Commons (since nobody knows why half the individuals who are supposed to represent us are sent there), but it does not necessarily justify his being stigmatised as a fool, a traitor, or a

knave. If the country has made up its mind that the Austrian empire ought no longer to exist, it is natural enough, and perhaps right enough, to oust from the Legislature every man who holds different views; but we altogether deny that his views are, therefore, the opinions of an idiot or the inventions of a rogue. Yet that is the way in which Mr. Roebuck's "Austrian speech" and his account of it on Tuesday night appear to be regarded. He not only explains that he had no contract" for expressing the sentiments complained of, but that he has some reasons for them. These reasons he sets out in order that his opponents take no notice of them, except by a general intimation that they must be inspired by wickedness and folly. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to say that, if they are not conclusive, they are good, so far as they go. They may not prove Mr. Roebuck a master of European policy, but they show that he has some sensible views on one side of the question, exactly as his detractors have some sound views on the other. They do not agree; the feeling of the country is naturally against Mr. Roebuck; but we see in these facts no reason why his arguments should be treated as the monstrous offspring of vanity and disappointment, or as if his opponents did believe, after all, that he had been bought by Austria His convictions on the Italian question are clearly stated; and, as we happen to share them to some extent, we should like to see them fairly met He maintains that a free Austria wou'd be a valuable ally for England and an important guarantee for the peace of Europe; that the Austrian Government is sincere in its endeavours content the people and to govern henceforth constitutionally, and that those endeavours ought to be encouraged as long as they appear practicable; that the rupture of the Austrian empire would probably add to the mischievous power of France, and to that power Ita'y is designed to fall, the sooner for the downfall of Austria. Our readers will easily believe that we do not think the whole question included in these views; but they are undeniably important, and do no discredit to the politician who holds them. Mr. Roebuck's explanation seemed even to satisfy the people of Sheffield when they found grace enough to listen to it; and we may hear his opponents admit by and by that it was not so unreasonable after all.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN left Windsor Castle for Osborne on Wednesday. In consequence of the mourning for her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the guard of honour and other ceremonials were dispensed with by the command of her Majesty.

DATE THE Court Journal denies that the Queen viewed the funeral of the unchess of Kent from the Royal closet in St. George's Chapel. "Such is of the fact. Neither her Majesty nor any of the Royal Princesses were recent."

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, attended by her Ladies in Waiting, left Winds n Tuesday, on her return to Berlin. The Prince of Wales accompani Tuesday, on her return sister as far as Dover.

PRINCE ALFRED left Barbadoes, after experiencing the most enthusiastic reception, for St. Vincent, from which island he intended to make a tour of the northern islands, terminating at Jamaica.

COUNT ARESE, an intimate friend of Count Cavour, is expected to be sent to Paris from Turin. He is said to be charged with the mission of negotiating the recognition of the new Italian kingdom by France.

The Ost Deutsche Post of Saturday, which contained Kossuth's affidavit (of which we gave a summary last week), was seized by the Austrian authorities. The Press and the Wanderer are to be prosecuted for publishing this document.

his document.

An Order has been published in Naples to the effect that no person hall wear the Garibaldian red dannel shirt without being able to prove that he has belonged to the Garibaldian Volunteers.

The Bishops of the four provinces of Genoa, Milan, Turin, and Vercelliave sent an address to King Victor Emmanuel protesting against the astitution of civil marriage.

George Chapman, a van-driver, has been committed for trial at Guildall for causing the death of an old man by driving over him.

SAN-KO-LIN-SIN, THE CHINESE GENERAL, is to be hung and behead d-coording to a private letter-for allowing the English to get to Pekin.

according to a private letter—for allowing the Eaglish to get to Pekin.

The Farner Government has refused to allow M. de la Rochejaquelein to wear the cross of St. Januarius lately conferred upon him by Francis II.

The Standard for the Line has been raised to five feet eight inches, which, though advisedly done, amounts to a virtual prohibition of enlistment for the present; in fact, until the estimates are snugly landed on the safe side of the river, and until the 17,000 nowin excess of the establishment become reduced.

The Nationalities of Turin says:—"The French Legation, in the passports which it now delivers to Frenchmen, designates all the provinces of the Italian peninsula by the title of 'Kingdom of Italy."

A Status of Livernoof Householdshappens

Italian peninsula by the title of 'Kingdom of Italy.'"

A STRIKE OF LIVERPOOL HOUSE-PAINTERS is threatened. The medemand an advance of 2s. per week in their wages for the eight months of summer, and also the reduction of one hour per week in the time of working.

OUR CONSULS REPORT that in New Granada there is direct taxation, and the citizen who cannot present a receipt for his quota is not only debarred from voting but cannot even be plaintiff in a suit.

MR. SMIRKE, ARCHITECT, is appointed to be the treasurer of the Royal Academy in the room of Mr. Hardwick, who, after many years' service, has retired from that post.

JOSEPH STAUDICL, the yenoved base sincer died in the con-

JOSEPH STAUDIGE, the renowned bass singer, died in the State Lunatic sylum, Vienna, on Thursday week.

ASYLUM, VIENDA, OI TRUISED WEEK.

THE REMAINDER OF THE CHANNEL SQUADBON left the Tagus for England on the 28th ult. The Jean d'Acre has lost a very large number of men from some kind of pulmonary disease.

THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT to represent the county of Sutherland took place at Dornoch on Thursday week. The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, who represented the county for many years previous to 1852, was proposed. No other candidate came forward, and his return was apparently very cordial.

as apparently very cordial.

According to the Italian Journals, several deputies, following the kample of the Government, have perented a proposition for granting to centeral Garibaldi, by way of national recompense, a pension of 150,000f. year, with a reversion to his son.

The Lauven of the Glasgow, 51-gun screw-frigate, was effected on hursday week from Portsmouth Dockyard in the most successful manner.

THE SERMON PREACHED AT ST. ROCH by the Bishop of Orleans, on behalf the suffering Irish, is said to have produced 20,000f. A GENERAL ORDER AND A DESPATCH written by Sir Hope Grant, which highly eulogises the conduct of the native Indian troops who have been employed in the war with China, have appeared in the Gazette.

employed in the war with China, have appeared in the Gazette.

A Deputation of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen have had an interview with Mr. Milner Gibson at the Board of Trade to complain of the great amount of work they have to perform. Returns were quoted to show that a man was on his engine sixteen and even eighteen hours at a stretch.

The Traffic on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway, with only an increased mileage of forty miles, is advancing at the gigantic rate of £16,000 per week, or nearly as much as all the English lines put together. Another Addition to our "Ispany" Iron Navy will be made on the 13th inst. The Defence will on that day be launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Palmer, on the Tyne. The Defence is a ship of the same character as the Resistance.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has postponed the opening of the Galway postal service till the 15th of April. It was to have been opened on the 25th of March on pain of forfeiting the subsidy.

A LIFE OF EARL GREY—the Earl of the Reform Bill—is in the press written by his son, General Grey.

A CHILD NAMED SMOLL, while playing in a court in Glasgow, fell into an ale-barrel and was drowned.

le-barrel and was drowned.

The Rev. Thomas Rawlinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has
fet the Church of England for communion with the Church of Rome.

The Warrior will be able, in about six weeks or so, to steam round to
ortsmouth. She has had steam up already, and the engines worked to

perfection.

Mr. W. E. Hood, accountant at the Union Bank, Dumfries, has absounded. His defalcations amount to about £2000. It is surmised that Le embarked from Liverpool.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Seafield, whose ancestors have ever since the Reformation been steady and consistent adherents of the Church of Scotland, has been ordained as an elder in the parish church of Bromdale, in Strathspey, thus following in the footsteps of those who went before him.

A TESTIMONIAL has been presented to the engine-driver, guard, and stoker of the railway-train in which Dr. Baly was unfortunately killed. These men behaved with great energy and prudence. The passengers showed their gratitude by presenting each of them with a handsome testimonial.

LARGE NUMBERS OF WORKMEN continue to be discharged from the Royal Dockyards.

Dockyards.

A Faction Fight took place in the county of Clare a few days ago, and several parties were severely injured.

As A Publican of Rochester, named M'Nab, was travelling to London last week he fell asleep, and whilst in a state of sonnambulism threw himself out of the carriage, notwithstanding an attempt to restrain him. He was picked up severely injured.

self out of the carriage, notwithstanding an attempt to restrain him. He was picked up severely injured.

The New School of Musketry at Fleetwood, some time since projected, will be formed at an early date, as a branch of the head-quarter school established at Hythe.

Before Cialdini would cease Firing on Messina the garrison had hoisted seven white flags, including a shirt. The men who hoisted them had to be bribed to indust the danger, so precise was the fire.

A great Force of the Army is to be withdrawn from Ireland.

Steps are being taken to drain Loch Spynie in Moray, and to convert it into arable land. It covers from 1500 to 2000 acres.

A Boy was killed, and another severely injured, on Saturday week, by a boiler explosion at the Eglinton Ironworks, Auchinlech.

Captain Powell, the Governor of Chatham Gaol, denies that there had been riots there on Sunday week. The only approach to disturbance was, "that a very few men rapped at their cell doors during dinner."

An Exchange of Notes has taken place between the Marquis d'Azeglio and Lord John Russell, from which it appears that King Victor Emmanuel will hereafter be recognised as King of Italy at the British Court.

A steady Contraction of Mercantille Engagements appears to be

A STEADY CONTRACTION OF MERCANTILE ENGAGEMENTS appears oing on in most parts of the country. Both the home and the rade are becoming slacker.

trade are becoming slacker.

General Henry, Director-Genéral des Haras, has decided that all the draught horses henceforth purchased for the Imperial stables must have been bred in France. This decision has been adopted in order to encourage the breed of horses throughout the provinces.

The Wells at Cawnfore, to which such a melancholy interest attaches, are to be walled in, and monuments are to be erected near them in memory of the English butchered there by the rebels.

of the English butchered there by the rebels.

The Chinese Authorities at Shanghai are extering money from the native traders on the plea of defraying the expenses of the foreign troops and Imperial soldiers kept in that city under the pretence of opposing the rebels. The practice tends seriously to injure the trade of the city.

Mr. Robert Fortune is at Shanghai with a magnificent collection of plants from Japan.

Rear-Admiral Keppel, who has the command of her Majesty's ships on the south-east coast of Africa, has been recalled, at his own request. He will be replaced by Rear-Admiral Warren.

THE REV. E. CHERSE, the new Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, "read imself in" on Sunday, in presence of a crowded congregation.

Laby Charlotte Bury, youngest daughter of Field Marshal John fifth Duke of Argyll (by Elizabeth Gunning, widow of the Duke of Hamilton), is aunt to the present Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby. In her youth Lady Charlotte was remarkable for personal beauty.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHETHER the Government will carry its bill for the distribution of the vacant seats, and whether, if it should, Mr. Gladstone will consent to stand for South Lancashire, are problems yet to be solved. I should not be surprised if the Government were to be defeated on one of the clauses of the bill—that, to wit, which allots a member for Kensington and Chelsea. The Conservatives will be unanimous in their opposition to this arrangement, and generally, I think, throughout the House there is a strong feeling against introducing another metropolitan member: and there is certainly great force in one of the clauses of the bill—that, to wit, which allots a member for Kensington and Chelsea. The Conservatives will be unanimons in their opposition to this arrangement, and generally, I think, throughout the House there is a strong feeling against introducing another metropolitan members; and there is certainly great force in the argument that as, in addition to the metropolitan members proper, we have some thirty merchants, bankers, brewers, &c., who, though they represent other places, carry on business in the metropolis, besides a host of other members who reside there during a great part of the year, the metropolis must be considered sufficiently represented. As to Mr. Gladstone, it is understood that the move to get him away from Oxford and elect him for South Lancashire was begun without his knowledge; and that hitherto he has given no assent, by word or by letter, to the proposal. Nor can it be divined at all, at present, whether he will be disposed to accept the invitation. There are reports that Gladstone is not easy in his seat at Oxford; that he does not hold it by a very secure tenure; that since he introduced his Budget of 1860 he has lost a great many friends, made a great many enemies, and that he would not be sorry so get away to a constituency more in harmony with his views, and to a seat more secure. Hitherto, at every contest he has found little difficulty in defeating his opponent; but it is said that a great change has come over the Oxonians, and that when he again presents himself he will be severely tried, and perhaps defeated. That he has hitherto held his seat easily may be seen from the following was the state of the poll:—Sir Robert Harry Inglis, 1700; Gladstone, 997; Charles Grey Round, 824. Gladstone was then considered to be the champion of the High Church party; Round was put forward by the Evangelicals. In 1852, at the general election, the numbers were — Inglis, 1369; Gladstone, 1050; Chandos, 859. Thus, in 1847, he had a majority of 173; in 1852, 350; in 1853, 124; and in 18

We have arrived at the Easter recess, and have passed over the We have arrived at the Easter recess, and have passed over the first stage of the Session safely; but this first stage, we must remember, is always the easiest. The thick of the work remains to be done after Easter. On the 15th we are to have the Budget, and, as everything connected with that interesting revelation is at present a profound secret, there is no knowing what dangers and difficulties at may plunge us into It is understood that the income tax is not to be increased or diminished. But will it be modified? I apprehend not. There is a Committee sitting upon this subject, and until this Committee shall have reported it is hardly likely that any change in the incidence of this burdensome tax will be proposed. Again, will Mr. Gladstone propose the repeal of the paper duty? If he can afford to repeal any tax to anything like the amount of the excise daty on paper I think he will propose to repeal that. Indeed, I do not believe that he can in such case, consistent with his honour, pass if over. But if he should make such a proposition, of course, we

will Mr. Gladstone propose the repeal of the paper duty? In the can individ to repeal any tax to anything like the amount of the excise daty on paper I think he will propose to repeal that. Indeed, I do not believe that he can in such case, consistent with his honour, pass it over. But if he should make such a proposition, of course, we shall have war: at all events, a war of words, if nothing else.

There are the Army and Navy Estimates, neither of which are passed yet; and both are always fruitful topics of debate. The Navy Estimates are farther advanced than the Army, but Mr. Lindsay has a notice of motion against building any more iron-cased frigates, which, though it will not be successful, will cause at least a night's discussion. The Army Estimates have only get over one stage—viz. he voting the number of men. There was a sun taken on account of the payment of wages; but the Government could not get the whole vote passed, and therefore it is still open to discussion. Indeed, out of these Army Estimates we may expect to have a vast deal of debating. There is, for example, the questionable Chinese War, the bill for which will, either in whole or in part, have to be presented. Then there is the little war in New Zealand. On this latter question we may expect some severe and, as I think, deserved censure upon the Colonial Government; for, after reading all the pamphlets which have been flying about, it seems to me that blundering Governor Brown was all in the wrong, and gallant William King all in the right. The law of land tenure in New Zealand is a very curious one, net unlike the old Jewish law; for, whilst it allows a right of property to be vested in individuals, it reserves certain tribal rights, which are as sacred as those of the individual possessor. Now, certain lands were purchased of an individual without reference had to the head of the tribe; and it was to enforce this incomplete purchase that Governor Brown went to war, in doing which the Governor way, as most men who understand the subject th

And let the world a picture see Of dulness yoked to bigotry.

This, then, is a short summary of the business most fruitful of debate which we may expect after Easter. Oh, I have forgotten Mr. Berkeley's annual motion about the ballot, and Mr. Baines's bill to lower the borough and county franchise; the first of which will take balf a night, and the latter a whole one, but neither of which will

balf a night, and the latter a whole one, but neither of which will come to anything.

Meanwhile, two things are noticeable: first, the Government is producing very few bills this year; and, secondly, we certainly have not had so much talk as we had last. The criticisms of the press and that curious statistical return of the number of speeches made by the more prominent talkers, got up and published by Mr. Bass, has certainly done some good. But, still, it must be remembered that the talking mania never gets to its height till after Easter; then the Irish are all in town, and then, the season being at its height, dinner parties are all the go.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

READERS of "Bleak House" who recollect the strictures of Mr. G. H. Lewes, which were published at the time in the Leader newspaper, on the death of "Krook" will probably attribute to that gentleman the opening article—on "Spontaneous Combustion"—in the new number of Bluckwood. In the preface to his work Mr. Charles Dickens mentioned these articles, and reiterated his belief in the dectrine, quoting, in special illustration of his theory, the cases of the Countess Cornelia de Baudi of Cesena, and of the woman of Rheins whose story is cited by the French surgeon Le Cat. Both these instances are alluded to by the writer in Blackwood, who, while he does not pretend to account for the death of the Countess do Baudi, of which the details are too scanty for judgment, contends that there is not one detail which points to a spontaneous ignition of the body; and thus concludes a very elaborately scientific and interesting essay—"Neither logic, on the one hand, testing the evidence, nor science, on the other hand, testing the influences, gives the slightest countenance to spontaneous combustion; and the continuance of its advocacy in dictionaries, cyclopædias, and works on medical jurisprudence is a sisgrace to the science of our day." Following this paper comes an excellent restone of M. Marc M unier's book on Italy, in which, while justice is done to the author's text, "est elle la terre des morts?" the fact that resurrections of national spirits are not caused by works or specifics alone—that a nation is not to be saved or regenerated by the pen is not lost sight of. The succeeding article on "Americanisms" is the most entertaining in the whole number, while it is impossible to restrain laughter at some of the expressions take the illustration of "closhing about" from the Cuiro (Illinois) Times, for example). There is a great deal of information in the explanation of religious and political terms—terms with which our ear is perfectly familiar, but of the meaning of which we know l

will do much towards cooling down the unnatural excitement and among some sections of the community by the publication and Essays and Reviews." Among the contents are also an sting paper on Java, a learned disquisition on British sculpture

by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, a poor enough song by Mr. Hinxman, and continuations of "Good for Nothing" and "Ida Conway."

Temple Bar is pleasant and varied. Mr. Sala's story progresses in interest, and loses nothing in truthful, graphic description and quaint delineation of character. As a specimen of the former, take the sketch of Cozers' Inn and its surroundings; of the latter, read the admirable portrait of Ruthyer Crudinghorn—a new type, not an entirely pleasant specimen, but how nervously and skilfully delineated! Mr. Oxenford's essay on the "Provincial Letters" of Pascal is very pleasant reading—throughout scholarly and thoughtful, imbued with a spirit of dry, caustic humour, and evidencing the true spirit of appreciation. "A Word to Women" is sensible advice enough, hutting the happy medium between namby-pamby sentimentalism and offensive strongmindedness. "A Nation of Marksmen" will be read with attention by all volunteers, to whom

true spirit of appreciation. "A Word to Women" is sensible advice enough, lutting the happy medium between namby-pamby seutimentalism and offensive strongmindedness. "A Nation of Marksmen" will be read with attention by all volunteers, to whom it gives much useful information and sensible advice. There is a good biographical and critical article on Eugene Seribe; a melodramatic story, "From Generation to Generation;" a humorous article, "Colonel Bowie and his Knife;" and some good verse—"Herodias," by Sir F. H. Doyle; and "Abandonnata;" the latter possessing a strong Owen-Meredith smack.

The new-comer, the St. James's Magazine, has a pretty cover, and is well printed on good paper. The contributions, taken en masse, are pleasing, mild, and ladylike. There is no fear that any one paper among them will excite any strong emotions—they might all be read without the smallest danger by any victim of heart complaint. Mr. Robert Bell leads the way with a gossiping, rambling paper on St. James's, written in a style which is very popular just now, and of which we have a favourable specimen in this magazine in Dr. Doran's "Hills of London." Mrs. Hall contributes the commencement of two stories—one for children—both of which promise well. "What Florence Nightingale has done and is doing" is mere reclauffe, not unmixed, at the opening, with silly bombast. Mr. Thomas Hood sends some pretty verses, with much of his father's genuine ring about them; but the other poetry in the number—not excepting Mr Owen Meredith's "Helias"—is not above the average.

There are two capital critical papers in the Dublin University on poetry, an interesting article on the late Captain Boyd, a strong protest against the remorseless criticism with which "Essays and Reviews" have been visited, and some very graceful verses, "The Eve of St. John," by the geutleman who writes under the pseudonym of Jonathan Freke Singsby.

In the Cornhill "The Adventures of Philip" are continued, and

Eve of St. John," by the gentleman who writes under the pseudonym of Jonathan Freke Slingsby.

In the Cornhill "The Adventures of Philip" are continued, and "Framley Parsonage" is concluded. There is a most excellent paper on "The Morahty of Advocacy," passages from which should be printed and hang up in every court where justice is prevented by the blatant bullying the feeble. The Roundabout Paper, "On a Chalk-mark on a Door," treats of the shortcomings of servants, and is most humorous and most true.

Good Words for April is a very readable number. Stalwart Mr. Hollingshead attacks "Peacockism" — i.e., finery in feminine apparel—with a vigorous pen, and is as sensible and as veraciously ungallant as possible. "The Artisan's Story" is a very graceful poem by Mr. Williams Buchanan.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Easter no longer can be depended upon as certainly productive of theatrical novelties. At one time a show-piece at Easter was as necessary as a pantomime at Christmas; but managers have changed all that, and now they could not think of spoiling the "run" of an

attractive piece.

The only theatre in London at which, then, a legitimate Easter piece has been produced is the Strand, where Mr. Byron has burlesqued the story of "Aladdin" in his usual ruthless and puncompelling manner. Lyceum playgoers of some sixteen years ago will recollect the late Mr. Albert Smith's version of the same story. will recollect the late Mr. Albert Smith's version of the same story, Mr. Byron's puns are as numerous and as excruciating as ever, his parodies are very close and very happily chosen, and his framework is, as usual, connected and tolerably intelligible. Miss Marie Wilton plays the hero, and is well supported by Miss Charlotte Saunders and a new acquisition, a Miss Fanny Josephs, who is pretty and intelligent. Mr. Rogers, as Aladdin's mother, in make-up, voice, and gesture, is highly ludicrous.

Mr. John Drew has returned to the Lyceum after an absence necessitated by illness, and is playing in a new piece by Mr. Samuel Lover, called "M'Carthy More." The plot and construction of the piece are somewhat oldfashioned, but the dialogue is humorous and the situations broadly comic. Mr. Drew is a genuine actor, and is highly appreciated by the audience.

piece are somewhat oldfashioned, but the dialogue is humorous and the situations broadly comic. Mr. Drew is a genuine actor, and is highly appreciated by the andience.

At the HAYMARKET Mr. Buckstone has revived the time-honoured "Miller and His Men," with all Bishop's splendid music. Go, members of the present generation, if but to see that melodrama which you have so often enacted in the toy-theatres of your childhood; go, playgoers of maturer years, and refresh your memories with the old familiar strains of "When the mill goes," and other charming oirs charming airs.

charming airs.

At the Adelphi, for the Easter treat, there is a version of a piece,
"L'Escamoteur," which was very successful last year in Paris, under
the title "Magloire the Prestigiator." The piece is a strong melodrama of the Paillasse school, and the principal character is
admirably played by the lessee.

At the Olympic "The Chimney Corner" is the dominant attraction,

Imirably played by the lessee.

At the OLYMPIC "The Chimney Corner" is the dominant attraction, receded by a pretty little piece, cleverly adapted from the French y Mr. Stirling Coyne, and giving Miss Louise Keeley opportunity or the display of much vivacity and pleasant archness.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kenn are drawing large houses at the

Mr. and Mrs. Changes Read at Mr. John Parry, gave a new entertainment for the first time on Wednesday; but, as many of their details were incomplete, we defer any notice of it until next

THE LORD MAYOR'S EASTER BANQUET.

THE LORD MAYOR'S EASTER BANQUET.

THE Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave the customary Easter dinner at the Mansion House on Monday. Among the guests—who numbered about 280—were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Bickersteth, Major-General Lord F. Paulet; W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., Member of Council for India; General Sir F. Burgoyne, Licutenant-General and Mrs. Fiddes, Vice-Admiral Collier, Major-General Dupins, R.A., the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, &c.

The Bishop of Ripon, in acknowledging the toast "The Church," said there never was a period in the history of the country when the Church presented stronger claims to the attachment of the people; for there never was a period when the clergy more solemnly devoted themselves to the duties of their office, or when there was more cooperation between the laity and the clergy in advancing the cause of religion. The Church was not without her enemies—she was not without being encompassed with difficulties on the right and on the left—and she had even to encounter hostility within her own bosom. Still, it might he truly said that never was there a period when the general aspect of the Church presented more real reasons for thanksgiving.

Sir John Burgoyne replied to the toast of "The Army" He said Sir John Burgoyne replied to the toast of "The Army" He said that "these were not times when we ought to allow our arms to get rusty or our powder to get damp. We are surrounded, it is true, by friendly rations; still, when we find that they are arming to the teeth, it is not for us to keep our existence on sufferance, and our best interests dependent on the will of another people. It was satisfactory, however, to believe that our military preparations, so far as they have gone, are well established; and to know that our magnificent body of volunteers—of whom I am proud to rank myself as

one-forms such a valuable addition to the military resources of the

country."

Mr. Charles Dickens proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress." He said :-

Mr. Charles Dickens proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress." He said:—

I would venture to remark that since I have been seated at this table I have found it pleasunt to consider—reverting as men do naturally to their own pursuits—how ill English literature could afford to part with its Lord Mayors of London. The literature of English history, losing its Lord Mayors, would lose, I find, on consideration, some of its most notable instances of the public spirit, the munificence, the personal bravery and the prowess of the good old citizens on this side of Temple Bar. The literature of English romance, losing its Lord Mayors, would lose at one blow its wealthiest of London merchants, and its most beautiful merchant's daughter; its crossest cook, its best-known foreign adventurer, its most profitable investment on record, and its most wonderful cat. Similarly, English biography, losing its Lord Mayors, would lose some of its most notable examples of rewarded perseverance and integrity, and some of its highest illustrations of the nobility of self-made men. I find that even the greatest of English satirists, of whom it is well said that his pictures require to be read like books—I find that he could no more dispense with his Lord Mayors than any of the rest; for without them he could neither have committed his "idle apprentice" for trial, nor, under circumstances of very touching and powerful contrast, have rewarded his "industrious apprentice" by presenting him at the height of his fame and fortunes. Now, these considerations suggest to me and to all here that a Lord Mayor never is, never was, never can be considered complete without a Lady Mayoress; and the Lady Mayoress is the teeme of the very few words I have to add. My Lord, amongst the respects in which the city of London has set a highly civilised and most admirable example is the one that it steadily disassociates itself on occasions like the present from the absurd English custom of separating the lords of creation from the ladius. As to which custom I

The toast having been received with the loudest acclamations, the Lord Mayor returned thanks on behalf of Lady Olliffe, his Lordship's daughter, who has been acting as Lady Mayoress during the present mayoralty.

THE SLAVE SALE.

The "institution" of slavery follows the history of American progress like a dark shadow. Its influence pervades the entire territory of the great Republic, and, even amidst the triumphs of advancement and enterprise, lowers with gloomy forebodings. The living chattel never ceases to be human, though ages remain deaf to his claim; and amidst the shouts of liberty, the clamour and bustle of commerce, the music of high civilisation, rises the wail of the bondsman, who owns nothing under heaven—not even the body which another may torture or destroy.

Not only in truthlike fiction, but in all books written on American life, the subject necessarily lies uppermost; there—not only in the plantations but in the streets, in the shops, on the quays and public places—the negro stands, personally, perhaps a cheerful but, in any representative sense, a melancholy reminder of a national wrong. Of course, it is in the South alone that the reality may be witnessed, where secenes such as that represented in our Engraving continually occur, and men, women, and children are sold like cattle, to be treated as of less worth than the ordinary beasts of burden. Of course, being treated as mere chattels, the prices of the slave-market vary according to the state of trade, as is the case with other commodities; while certain States, such as Virginia and Maryland, devote themselves to the rearing and training of slaves on somewhat the same principle as other countries rear horses, and with as little regard. It is Richmond which is the great entrepot of the slave proprietors, while, of course, New Orleans is the principal market, to which they are transported by railway, or in special waggons, with their usual complement of overseers, whip in hand and bowie-knife in belt. Once arrived at the depot they are lotted, the nature of the work they can do recorded, and their probable price ascertained.

A "good field negro" from Virginia is worth perhaps £200, while ascertained

good field negro" from Virginia is worth perhaps £200, while

A "good field negro" from Virginia is worth perhaps £200, while one who can be warranted as being well acclimatised to the exhalations of the marshes of Louisiana may fetch £100. Carpenters, smiths, and other mechanics, of course command higher sums, amounting to £600 or £700. The prices of negro women vary also according to the work to which they have been accustomed. Chambermaids and cooks are worth about £120 at New Orleans. The medium price of a young negro of about fitteen years old is £340.

To discover how the slave is regarded by his owner it is only necessary to attena the marts where this traffic is carried on, and to note the different air with which the proprietor turns towards a likely purchaser and the demeanour which he exhibits to the various chattels who are about to be competed for. Our Engraving represents a sale by auction in Richmond, the capital of Virginia. Several hours before the time of the sale a small red flag is displayed outside, and upon the flag is fixed a written paper notifying the hour at which the sale will commence, while a similar document ornaments the pulpit of the auctioneer.

will commence, while a similar document ornaments the pulpit of the auctioneer.

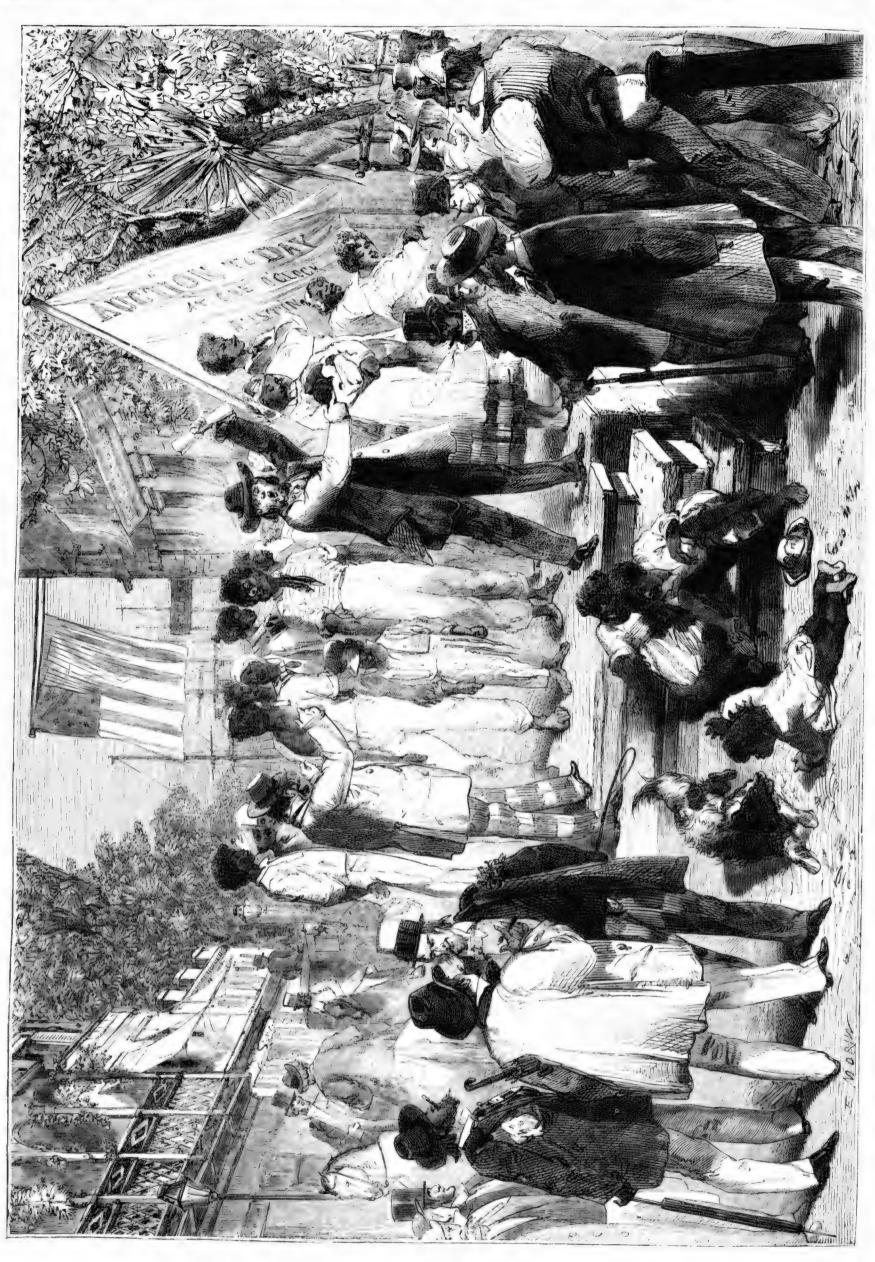
Into this pulpit the auctioneer himself mounts at the appointed time, and instantly begins to tell of the qualifications of the human being forming lot 1. It is all perfectly regular; no false delicacy or any "nigger sympathising." There he stands, catching up the bids from the eager, chaffering faces of the buyers; and there stands tot 1, watching who will be the likely owner of that body upon which auctioneering eulogiums are being passed so glibly. "Here; look at this fellow! Just touch his arm; there's a muscle for you! Look at his chest and loins. He's a clever nigger, too, I can tell you—first-rate carpenter. He's been well fed, got thirty-two teeth, and never been ill. Who'll bid: "

The next lot may be a negro girl; but we need scarcely repeat the running commentary as the bids go on and the energy and volubility of the auctioneer increases. The wretched "chattels" listen to the repetition of their qualifications, some of them seeming scarcely sensible that they are the subjects of his rapid talk and gesticulation, hopelessly indifferent to the ultimate destination which may change their place, but not their fate; others evidently interested in the result, and alternately excited and depressed as the fluctuations amongst the bidders seem likely to consign them to one or to another master amongst the crowd below. Well may they look with anxious and tearful eyes, such of them as have wife, or child, or friend to cheer them in their misery; for on the contingencies of the slave auction depend their separation from the only beings from whom they have ever received love or sympathy—luxuries to which, as "chattels," they are of course not entitled, any more than they are to families, except in the interest of the proprietor.

Ma. Bonont.—A special meeting of the Institute of British Architects was

A special meeting of the Institute of British Architects was has, Bosodi.—A Precumering of the Institute of Bruish Architects was held last week to consider whether the election of Mr. Bonomi, by the council of the Royal Academy, as Curator of the Soane Museum, was in conformity with the Act of Parliament, which directs that the Curator shall be "an English architect who may have distinguished himself or gained any academical prize." After much discussion and great differences of opinion, it was decided by twenty-six to ten that it was not.





JEFFERSON DAVIS AND ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

THE President and the Vice-President of the new Southern Confederation are "representative men" in the fullest sense of the term, and each may be regarded as the type of a large body of American politicians. As the principal actors in the great revolutionary drama to which the nomination of President Lincoln formed the prologue, these two Southerners have attracted the attention of the



ALEXANDER STEPHENS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

vilised world. The following particulars of their lives will doubtless

civilised world. The following particulars of their lives will doubtless be interesting to our readers:—

Mr. Jefferson Davis was born in Kentucky in 1806. While still young he accompanied his father, who settled on the borders of the Mississippi. In 1822 he was admitted, on the recommendation of President Monroe, to the Military School at West Point, which he left four years later with the grade of Ensign in the American army. The young officer, wishing for active service, was sent to the West, where he was placed under the command of Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards General and President of the United States. He so distinguished himself in the daily skirmishes with the Indians that on the formation of a new regiment of dragoons he received a Lieutenant's commission. At this period a truly romantic incident happened to him. The famous Indian chief, Black Hawk, the relent-less enemy of the "pale faces," was made prisoner, and during his captivity he conceived an extraordinary friendship for the Lieutenant. "Brave men should understand each other," said he to him; "give me your hand, and I'll promise to renounce the hatred I hear to your countrymen in consideration of the admiration I have for you."

The hand he asked for was tendered to him, and a compact was sealed which was only broken by the death of the chief.

In 1835 Mr. Davis quitted the army and established himself in a plantation on the Mississippi, where, while engaged in the culture of cotton, he devoted his leisure to the study of science and political economy. In 1845 he commenced an electoral battle in favour of the nomination of Mr. Polk to the presidency of the United States, and so distinguished himself by his eloqu nee that his townsmen sent him to Congress as their representative. Mr. Davis had been married several years to the daughter of Zachary Taylor, his old Colonel, when he was called away to distinguish himself under the veteran commander on the battle-fields of Mexico. During the war of 1846 he resigned his seat in Congress in order to put himself at the head of the Mississippi volunteers. He took part in the actions at Monterey and Buena Vista, and the success of the latter affair was entirely due to his heroic efforts, and to the ardour with which he inspired by his example the handful of men under his command. Twice he saved the American army when in the most critical positions. Wounded at the commencement of the action, Colonel Davis kept his horse until the complete defeat of the Mexicans.

A seat in the Senate becoming vacant in 1848, through the death of General Speight, he was elected to fill it, and was confirmed in his position in 1830 for a term of six years. In 1851, however, he resigned, in order to become cadidate for the post of Governor of his State. Beaten by Mr. Foote, he once more entered private life, until he was chosen by General Pierce, in 1853, to fill the post of Secretary of War. Mr. Davis again became a member of the Senate when South Carolina seceded, and recalled to her councils her illustrious adopted son. Some weeks after the Congress at Montgomery elected him President of the Southern Confederation, was born in Georgia in 1812. His youth was passed in poverty, and he owed his education to the gener

CEREMONY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS

CEREMONY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA.

Previous to the sixteenth century the Russian peasant was free to carry his labour to any domain where it was required; but on St. George's Day, 1598, the Czar Boris Godounoff pronounced the ukase which from that time attached the serf to the soil on which he lived, and made him part of the estate of the proprietor, where he was doomed to remain irrevocably, since he could not be sold unless the land itself was disposed of with him. This, however, was altered by the first Peter, and the serf became subject, at the will of his proprietor, to be dragged from his cottage and from his family, and sent anywhere at the pleasure of his master, who could even send him to Siberia or kill him by systematic rigour.

Some of the Czars, however, seemed to appreciate the revolting injustice of this servitude, which carried barbarism to the very confines of European civilisation. Peter III. conceived the project of emancipating the serfs. Paul I. had thought to realise the same idea, proceeding so far as to cause the peasants to take the oath of fidelity; and both Alexander and Nicholas were disposed to abate the power of the nobles and to raise the peasant.



JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

It has been reserved for the present Emperor, Alexander II., to abolish this monstrous anomaly, which made service a shame to humanity. The Czar has had the courage voluntarily to enfranchise the serf.

On the day when the ukase was to be in force the peasants were to be informed of their enfranchisement by the lips of the master himself, and were summoned to meet their lord at sunset, the usual hour for quitting their labour. There was little need to comment at any length on the subject of the ukase. The peasants were fully apprised of its extent in few words, and, instead of a peroration, the lord produced a flask of that spirit which the Russian loves. This he poured into a glass, and, after touching his lips with the burning liquor, presented it to the peasant, who came, perhaps for the last time, to kiss the feet of his lord. In many cases this abasement had been the preliminary salutation to a master ready to sympathise with and ameliorate his condition, and to interfere, it might be, between the exactions of an urgent majordomo and his peasantry; but now all servitude of serfdom was over, and master and servant might drink together in the equality of national freemen.



CEREMONY OF EMANCIPATING A RUSSIAN SERF.

OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

The Royal Italian Opera opened on Tuesday evening with the "Prophète," the cast the same as that of last season—Tamberlik as John of Leyden; the Hungarian lady, Mdme. Csillag, as Fidès.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times—pausing one moment from his intrinsically-interesting, but to most newspaper readers very nearly unintelligible, dissertations on the hopes, expectations, and movements of Tchekhs, Magyars, Slavonians, Iugo-Slavonians, and other "nationalities" and fragments of "nationalities" comprised in the Austrian empire—favoured us last week with an account of Mdme. Csillag's last appearance at the Kärntnerthor Theatre. It appears that there is no chance of Mdme. Csillag reappearing at the Viennese Opera, and for this melancholy but all-sufficient reason, that the directors are unable to pay her the high terms she now demands, and which she obtains easily enough el-ewhere (at a certain theatre in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, for instance). Under these circumstances, the separation of the prima donna from the audience of her first love—the audience which has admired, appreciated, and applauded her for the last ten years—was, of course, peculiarly touching. Just now the operatic public of Vienna must regard the operatic public of London much in the same way that a poor but honest and enthusiastic lover would look upon a rich banker who had just deprived him of his mistress's affections, or at least of her hand; and a Viennese Dick Swiveller might paraphrase the lines about the dear gazelle ending

But when it came to know me well

And love me it was sure—to get a lucrative engagement in England!

Mdlle. Titiens was also an importation from Vienna; and the year before Mr. Lumley was fortunate enough to make ber acquaint.

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Mdlle. Titiens was also an importation from Vienna; and the year before Mr. Lumley was fortunate enough to make her acquaint-tance she used sometimes to sing in the same operas with Mdme. Csillag—as, for instance, in "Don Giovanni," in which the former vocalist took the part of Zerlina, and the latter that of Donna Anna. We believe that this season the part of Donna Anna will be assigned to Mdme. Csillag at the Royal Italian Opera—a great improvement, no doubt, upon Mdme. Grisi of the nearly extinct voice. M. Faure is to be the Don Giovanni, vice Signor Mario, deserter, and, this being the case, the maragement of the Royal Italian Opera will do well to boast of its conscientiousness in once more representing Mozart's masterpiece, as nearly as the orchestral director will permit, in accordance with the intentions of the composer. Mr. E. T. Smith, in case he should succeed in making arrangements for an operatic campaign at Her Majesty's Theatre, should purchase the new Royal Italian Opera (per) version of "Don Giovanni as (dis) arranged by Signor Alary, so that, with Signor Mario in the character of the hero, he may do precisely what his supporters blamed Mr. Gye for doing last year and the year before. After all, operatic managers, under a systemof free competition, and with no privileges conceded to them, and no duties imposed upon them by the State, are obliged, we suppose, to suit their artistic principles to their artistic conduct, and their artistic conduct to the requirements of the operatic treasury. In any case, we are the following the suppose of the derivation of the partisma of the more supposed upon them by the State, are obliged, we suppose, to suit their artistic principles to their artistic conduct, and their artistic confuct, and their artistic confuct, and their artistic confuct of the parti magnificent. The execution of the music, also, appears to have been irreproachable.

The criticisms on "Tannhäuser" in the French papers (to judge

scenery painted expressly for "Tannhauser is known to have been irreproachable.

The criticisms on "Tannhäuser" in the French papers (to judge from the three or four that have reached us) are not only frivolous and low, but positively stupid. M. Fiorentino heard a passage on the obee which reminded him of "Jai du bon tabae." M. Paul Smith heard a passage for the violins which was like the cry of a dying animal, &c. What should we think of a critic who, coming away from a representation of the "Prophète," should talk chiefly about the strike-a-light music in the tinder-box scene, or of the imitation of the rolling of the skates at the very commencement of the skating waltz?

The following remarks on the performance of "Tannhäuser" are from Le Minestrel:—"The 'March of the Knights' in the first part of the finale to the second act, are equally grand and beautiful; but by what title are they found in 'Tannhäuser,' unless as irrefutable protests against the work in its entirety? This is what the public failed to understand while greeting, in too reserved a manner, the self-condemnation of the offender. Is not the march a worthy sister of the marches in the 'Prophète,' the 'Juive,' and 'Sémiramis?' Is not the andante a fragment that Bellini and Donizetti might have signed, allotting to the singers what Herr Wagner has allotted to the violins? Is not the 'Chorus of Pilgrims,' with its characteristic accompaniment, a page from the genius of Weber? Only Weber would have stopped in time; he would never have developed, to satiety, under every shape, and during three eternal acts, a mere formula of accompaniment—no matter how beautiful—which in the very overture is as indefinitely prolonged as the Transatlantic cable itself — that gigantic hyphen between the Old and New Worlds. To sum up our impressions, or, rather, the impressions of the public: while doing justice—often inwardly, it is true—to the the reclamations, their laughter, and occasionally by their bisses, the excess of a system of which 'Tannhäuser,' even to th

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

MR. ROEBUCK appeared before his constituents at Sheffield, on Monday, in compliance with a request that he should explain the sympathies with Austria expressed in some of his recent speeches.

The Temperance Hall was crowded to hear him, but for a long time such disorder prevailed that Mr. Roebuck could not make himself heard. At length Mr. Roebuck had to retire. Mr. Hadfield then appealed to the noisy crowd, and at length obtained some calm; and Mr. Roebuck consented to reappear.

time such disorder prevailed that Mr. Roebuck could not make himself heard. At length Mr. Roebuck hand to retire. Mr. Hadfield then appealed to the noisy crowd, and at length obtained some calm; and Mr. Roebuck consented to reappear.

Mr. Roebuck, on returning to the meeting, was received with loud cheers. He said—If you will be quiet I will endeavour to be as rapid as I can. I show that I intend to say it to know, in the first place, why I am down here? ("Hear, hear," and confusion.) If you will only be quiet I will endeavour to be as rapid as I can. I am not either a very large or a very long man. What I intend to say it will put in the shortest possible space. I want to know why I am down here? I will answer the question myself. I am down here because base instituations have been been made against my character ("Hear, hear," and disorder). Now, if every man will take care to keep himself quiet you have no idea how quiet the meeting will be transparent to the himself quiet you have no idea how quiet the meeting will be for the prevailed of services and in the prevailed of the prevailed of services and the prevailed of the prevailed of services and a prevailed of the prevailed of services and the services and the services and prevailed of services and the services and prevailed of services and the services and the services and prevailed of services and prevailed of services and prevailed of services and the services and prevailed of services and services and the services and prevailed of services and servic

proceeding).

Mr. Roebuck—Will you allow me to go on? (A cry of "Pot-square!" again, followed by thumping of boards and other noises.)

Mr. Roebuck—Some persons are here clearly for the purpose of inter-

ruition.

A young man in front of the platform, addressing Mr. Roebuck, said—You're right, Sir. There's a lot out of Pond-lane, and they've come for the very purpose of preventing you being heard.

Another young man—I know that to be a fact, for I was among the whole lot of them last night.

After this exchange of communications with Mr. Roebuck, which were inaudible except to those about him, there were cries of "Go on!" But the assembly was too riotous to bear a word, and, ultimately, Mr. Roebuck left the platform, intimating that he would meet his constituents.

meet his constituents.

The adjourned meeting at Sheffield was resumed on Tuesday in the Surrey Music Hall. There was again a crowded attendence, but all were comfortably seated, and the meeting was extremely orderly, being quite intolerant even of slight interruptions during the speech of Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Roebuck said the charges against him were

two:—
First, that I voted in support of maintaining Lord Derby in his Administration; and, next, that I made a speech called an Austrian speech. The first accusation is that I voted for Lord Derby's Government, and the imputation conveyed by the accusation is this, that the Galway Company obtained a subsidy from Lord Derby's Administration; that I was part of the Galway Company, and therefore that I voted for Lord Derby. I do not blink the question at all. First and foremost let us take date. When there was a doubt whether a subsidy should be granted to the Galway Company I voted against Lord Derby's Government; but when the subsidy was granted, and there could be no doubt about it, I voted for that Government. I was a director of the Galway Company. Very shortly after that company got its subsidy I ceased to have any connection with the company, and from that time to this I do not know what they have been doing. But there was an imputation that there was a sum of £10,000 kept back to be divided among the directors, and that of that amount I received a large sum. I have a book before me with which I expect you are not so familiar as I am. It is called a Parliamentary Bluebook.

Mr Roebuck then quoted passages from the evidence before the

Mr Roebuck then quoted passages from the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, showing that he had no share of the £10,000; and that any statement that he had received money was absolutely false:—

my object is," I said, "to make you good friends with England. I understand the position of Austria. I know that England's best friend, if you know your own interests, is here in this country; and, in order to bind England to you, do you two things—give your people liberal institutions connect yourselves commercially with England." That was the advice I gave. Now let me come to my Austrian speech. Now, what was the meaning of what I said in that speech? I will give you a very rapid statement of what I did say, and the grounds for it. I said that the Italian question now really involved European politics. On the north-west of Italy there is a great Power called France, and on the north-west of Italy there is a great Power called France, and on the north-east a great Power called Austria. Now, I look at this question as an Englishman I want a free and I want an independent Italy (Hear, hear). I said, at the present time it is all very well to talk about a free and independent Italy. Some people go to war for an idea, and that idea is embodied in a large country. They ran themselves up to the top of the Alps by taking Now and Savoy. Since the days of Charles VIII. of France, France has had bereye upon Italy, and my desire and wish is to check France; that Italy, when she is united—which she is not now—shall be an independent Italy, and not the vassal of France. At the present moment, I raid—speaking from the information of the newspapers—France has 40,000 troops in Rome. I am told by the Times that I was in error; they have only 20,000 troops there. Well, now, I want to know why a wedge of French troops should pupulsed in between South and North Italy, and should keep possession of Rome? Sir, as I said in the English House of Commons, I will say here—I, who have no faith in Louis Napoleon, want those troops away. My belief is that, for the sake of Italy, for the sake of England, for the sake of independence generally, the old Italian policy ought to be carried out in Italy. What is that? Why, to balance one Power

Mr. Roebuck afterwards spoke of Garibaldi as a very remarkable man, and a remarkably good man, but no statesman, while he had had no opportunity to prove himself a great General. He was a mere adventurer, and, when he landed in Sicily, might have been hanged by the law of nations. Nevertheless, Mr. Roebuck had the highest admiration for him. He only hoped the General would be wise enough not to lead his followers against Venice, where he would certainly be beaten. Mr. Roebuck said, in conclusion:—

wise enough not to lead his followers ligalist veince, where he would certainly be beaten. Mr. Roebuck said, in conclusion:

Now, you have heard my opinions. Are you in such a state of mind, so infallible, as to say that because I am of that opinion I must be wrong, and being wrong that I must be unworthy? That is the statement. But this is a politician's question. I have no doubt every man-Jack of you have formed his opinion. I, however, being your representative, and, having studied the matter carefully, judge for myself. Depend upon it, no one judges for me. What I think I say with perfect boldness, as you have known before now. When I have differed from you I have said so. Nothing has guided me through my political career but my views of what were for England's interests. I may have been wrong. Where is the man who has not been? But I have learnt to bear and forbear, and I would tell those who judge of me—by themselves, I suppose—I would tell them that time out of mind I might have been sold. I might now, instead of being, as I am, put on my trial, have been so well of that not one of those parties would have raised its voice. No man has dared to come to me and ask me to vote this way or that. No whipper-in ever comes to me. They know I shall do exactly as I like, I have from the commencement of my career done exactly as I like, and let me tell you now that I shall do as I like. I am sent to Parliament as your representative, and I come to answer for the deeds I have done in your name. You know what to do. If you do not like me, send me adrift. If you think I have acted honestly, to the best of my abilities, and that they have been devoted to your service, you know, then, what to do. I am not afraid of my deeds. I am afraid of no imputations. Truth is great and will prevail.

A number of questions were then asked, to which the hon, gentle-

A number of questions were then asked, to which the hon, gentleman replied seriatim. Various speakers also addressed the meeting, and ultimately the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That this meeting, having heard Mr. John Arthur Roebuck's reply to the slanders thrown upon his private and political character, declares itself perfectly satisfied with Mr. Roebuck's explanations, and has every confidence in his personal character and political integrity."

integrity."

The resolution was carried with the utmost enthusiasm, one dissentient only holding up his hand against it.

Oppressed Nationalities.—The Paris semi-official papers have taken up the cause of the oppressed Ionian nationality. They urge that England, while she is so solicitous about the restoration of the nationalities of Italy. Hungary, Poland, &c., cannot refuse the demand of the Ionians to be annexed to Greece, and quote with great confidence the celebrated despatch of Lord John Russell of the 27th of October, 1869, in support of their argument.

A CHANCE FOR THE POPE.—On the occasion of the collection of Peter's Pence, made a few days ago in the Church of Saint Polycirpe, at Lyons, the following note was found in one of the poor-boxes:—"It is a shame to take from the poor a tribute used in paying for the luxury of the Court of Rome, and in carrying on war in Italy. It is not necessary to have so much money to fulfil all the spiritual duties of the Papacy. I undertake to perform the functions of the Pope for 5000 francs a year."

HOMEWARD-BOUND.—The war in China having been brought so speedily to so auspicious a close, a large proportion of the troops engaged in it are now on their voyage to Old England. "Within the last fortnight," says the, South African Advertiser of Feb. 21, "no fewer than a dozen transports have put into Table Bay or Simon's Bay for refreshment, and a few of them to land parties of invalids for the Sanitorium at Wybberg, in the near vicinity of Cape Town. The health and spirits of the troops on board the various vessels generally are of the very best. One unfortunate disaster, though not attended with loss of life, occurred on this coast ten days since. The transport Miles Barton, with nearly four hundred men of the Srd Buison board, under the efficient command of Major King, struck on a sunken rock castward of Agulhas, and has become a total wreck. The misformule occurred in the darkness of midnight, and while a heavy sea was driving before a south-east gale; but so admirable were the discipline and colless of the men, and the skill and firmness of the efficient and colless of the men, and the

Mr Roebuck then quoted passages from the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, showing that he had no share of the 210,000; and that any statement that he had received money was absolutely false:—

Now, what was my vote about with respect to which they make this imputation? It was about Reform in Parliament. What was my argument? We, the friends of Reform, are in a majority in the House of Commons. I am given to understand that Lord Derby's Administration were determined to bring in a better bill than before. Now, I said, we can make what we like of that bill. Let us pass it through there. We shall get a Reform Bill shortly if we keep them in. But, mark my words, I said, so sure as you turn them out, you will get no Reform Bill from the so-called Liberal party. People said, "That is one of the wild assertions in which Mr. Roebuck deals," and then came that other beautiful adjunct which I have answered. But I declare gazin, depend upon it that if you turn out Lord Derby and bring in a bilier of Lords, and all this year? Do you think you will ever get it? Depend upon it until the people themselves are determined—till they occre either a Liberal administration no Reform Act we shall have. They did turn out my Lord Derby, and have you got a Reform Act? Has it been introduced as a bill this year? Do you think you will ever get it? Depend upon it until the people themselves are determined—till they occre either a Liberal for the people of the ministration—Reform you will not have.

Mr. Roebuck then defended his "Austrian speech":—

I will begin again with the imputation, which was that I made that speech because the Government of Austria had made a contract with me. I have entered into no contract. I have nothing to do with any contract entered into with the Austrian Government or any Government under heaven. As your representative I was very well known in Austria. My advice was his—and it was given plainly and bodily to the Prime Minister of Austrian "Give to furn Process—Tried since July, 1859. Almost entire

LAW AND CRIME.

LAW AND CRIME.

"The history of a nation is enshrined in its lanage," wrote a precise orthographer in justifying an ancient use of the superfluous u in such words honor, labor, &c., whence the moderns, with a gard to convenience and simplicity, have long anished the vowel as a French corruption. If lettanti, instead of studying the outward form of ar words, were to direct attention to their meaning, he result might be salutary as well as interesting only last week we had two solicitors arguing before magistrate at Stepney as to a supposed illegal fair," the fact being that there was not the slightest round for assuming the existence, actual or proosed, of any "fair" at all, and not one of the precedity of the remotest idea of the meaning of the word used to represent the thing of which they ere talking. It appeared that a builder at Stepney ad obtained a piece of vacant ground, and, with a iew of profiting by his occupancy, had prepared to at it for a few days to proprietors of shows, swings, and gingerbread stalls. Thereupon a solicitor public on the part of the neighbours to Mr. Voolrych, the magistrate, for a summons calling a the builder to show his right and title to hold a sir. The matter was gravely deliberated upon by he magistrate: a second solicitor, as amicus curies, endered his testimony that a fair formerly holden bout the spot had been abolished about forty years go: and the summons was refused on a technical oint, not by any means affecting the question as to rhether the subject of debate was a fair or not. It ras, of course, as a knowledge of the meaning of the word will suffice to prove, nothing at all of he kind. The whole matter is set at rest by the dain signification of the noun. And in this town, and in its present corrupt acceptance, may be traced much of the internal commercial history of England. When means of communication ere few, infrequent, and difficult, it was found ecessary to hold periodical gatherings in towns and villages for the purpose of traffic in manufacures and articles olished by general custom and by statutory means.

Johnson defines a fair to be "an annual or by should be general custom and by statutory ineans. In. Johnson defines a fair to be "an annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers, a time of traffic more frequented than a market." An assemblage of people amusing themselves with penny-shows, "Aunt Sally," and gingerbread-nuts is, therefore, not a fair by any means, any more than the meeting at Epsom on the Derby Day, which offers all these allurements, and which nobody ever dreamed of calling a fair yet. The proper course of proceeding against any one annoying his neighbours by the collocation of blackguards usually caused by such entertainments by indictment for nuisance or by action for damages caused thereby. But to imagine that any statute relating to fairs can apply to such a matter is simply absurd.

People who desire to commit suicide ought not to

seimply absurd.

People who desire to commit suicide ought not to attempt to drown themselves. Those who do so should be punished. A poor wretch who cuts his throat, hangs himself, or takes poison, endangers no one's life but his own. He who throws himself into the water endangers a better life than his own, as any man of spirit who happens to be near and to know how to swim, invariably risks his life to preserve that which the owner values at so little as to try to fling away. An old woman who had been distrained on for taxes grew melancholy thereat and plunged into the River Lea. Then one Burnes, a young mastmaker, jumped in after her and was nearly drowned in saving her life. The old woman is sent to Clerkenwell Prison, not for punishment, but for "spiritual consolation." Every sympathy is to be shown to her of course, though by acting as she did she placed the brave young fellow's life in just as great peril as lay in her power. Another woman, on the same day, flung herself into the Regent's Canal, and was fished out alive with great difficulty. She had "had words" with her husband. It is really very hard that the best and most useful of the community should be thus continually put in peril by the freaks of crackbrained females exaggerating their own miseries into an excuse of a mortal sin. Then people bestow mis-People who desire to commit suicide ought not to s exaggerating their own miseries into an of a mortal sin. Then people bestow mis-pity on the rescued. To our mind, the rescuers

placed pity on the rescued. To our mind, the rescuers are by far the more deserving objects of compassion. A man named Burch, who had also called himself Simpson and Carew, was indicted at Devizes for having solemnised matrimony, under pretence of being a clergyman. He had been a tutor, and accepted an engagement to officiate for a Curate in ill health. A marriage was to be performed, and the prisoner, whose refusal would probably have exposed his fraud, officiated on the occasion. He committed a similar offence at Brecon, where he was tried and convicted. At Devizes he attempted a shallow defence based upon the assumption that he might have been ordained in the Church of Rome, but this was overruled, and he was found guilty. The graveness of his offence was that the validity of the marriages solemnised by him was questionable. Consequently the honour of a family, the legitimacy of issue, and the title to property might be imperilled by his crime. He was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

Ten bales of Chirac with coff the value of \$61000.

ight be imperilled by his crime. He was sentenced ight be imperilled by his crime. He was sentenced penal servitude for ten years.

Ten bales of China silk, of the value of £1000, ere stolen while in transit from the West India tock to the St. Katharine Dock. It appears that Il bales were transmitted as abovementioned, and (these the ten were found to have been abstracted, our persons were brought before Mr. Woolrych, and charged with being concerned in the theft heir names were Newton, Crane, Barker, and belock. The missing goods had been taken to the location of Barker, a shoemaker in Bethmal-green, and have a removed by direction of Debock, a porter, and with the assistance of Crane, a dealer in silk. Newton, also a silk dealer, was charged with receiving the stolen property. Two publicans, suspected of a

share in the transaction, have absconded. One of these had given to Newton, on whose premises the silk was found, a receipt for £730 as the price of the goods, which, on being removed from Barker's lodgings, were taken to Newton at Derby, where he, with Debock and Barker, was apprehended. Debock caused some suspicion by inquiring as to the genuineness of a £100 note, one of three for the same amount found upon him, and supposed to have been received in part-payment for the goods, a balance of £230 having been paid by Newton's cheque. The four prisoners, after a preliminary examination, were remanded for further evidence. The publican who signed the receipt for £730, which appears to have been £200 more than the sum actually paid, was a Mr. Agg, landlord of the Clown Tavern, near Sadler's-wells Theatre.

BARON ZYCHLINSKI.

This gentleman, charged with fraudulently obtaining £400 from the Rev. Henry Maltby, whose daughter Zychlinski married, was brought before the Nottingham magistrates on Tuesday, and discharged. The most important evidence was the following :-

charged. The most important evidence was the following:

Adeline Maltby, wife of the prosecutor, said that, after the Count Zychlinski had married her daughter, witness and her two daughters accompanied the prisoner to Paris, the prisoner making all the payments. Lived on amicable terms with the prisoner until January. He then became exceedingly violent. From the urgent to Colonel Goltz, and by his advice sent the prisoner's photograph. He actually kicked witness out of doors. He said witness had calumniated him. Captain Lowe accompanied witness and her two daughters from France. After witness had received a letter from the Prussian Colonel she wrote to her husband. Before the Baron married her daughter, witness wrote several letters to her husband at Zychlinski's dictation, and she was sorry to say that in those letters witness represented that the prisoner had rendered her some pecuniary assistance. After the marriage witness lent the Count 500f. to pay for a gun he had purchased. The first quarrel the prisoner and his wife had was his denying having had £300 for his wedding.

Frances Maltby, daughter of the last witness, said that when they were at Rome she went to a gentleman of great eminence, accompanied by her mother; saw him give her mother a roll of notes to the amount of 1000 scudi. When they got home the money was given to the Baron to pay the most pressing debts and their passage to England. (A letter was here read which had been sent by witness to the prisoner, in which she said, "We look upon you as sacred; sent from God to help us in our terrible position.") When they were in Paris, after the marriage, altercations took place between mamma and the prisoner, in consequence, as witness thought, of prisoner believing they suspected him of not being the person he represented himself to be. He behaved very violently to her mamma, and also to her sister (his wife).

The Rev. Heary Maltby saidhe authorised his solicitor. Mr. Campbell, to give the Baron the £400, because he

sister (his wife).

The Rev. Henry Maltby saidhe authorised his solicitor,
Mr. Campbell, to give the Baron the £100, because he
believed his representations to be true.

The Bench acquitted the prisoner, amid a burst of applause. The Baron afterwards appeared at the window of the Black Boy Hotel, and thanked the crowd, amid great applause.

THE STRIKES.

THE STRIKES.

At a meeting of the metropolitan branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, held in Hawkestone Hall on the 28th ult., it was unanimously resolved:—"1. Not to accept the 7d. per hour offered by Mr. Kelk and Messrs. Lucas, or any other master builder. 2. And, consistently with the interests of the amalgamation, to support the nume-hour movement."

The Times tells us, however, that there is now a good prospect of a permanent adjustment of the difficulties between the masters and workmen, and that a compromise will probably be effected. "The suggestion that the men should accept the proposition of working by the hour, under an increased scale of wages, which would enable them, working five days of ten hours, to knock off at one o'clock on Saturday without any diminution in their weekly earnings, has been, we are glad to say, most favourably received by the men themselves. Under these terms, we believe, from all we have heard, a settlement may soon be come to and work resumed at the four firms from which the men have struck." The five days of ten hours, at 7d. an hour, give £19s. 2d.; the six hours and a half on Saturday. 3s. 9½d., making together a weekly wage of £112s. 11½d. The present earnings of the men are 33s. a week, and in order to make up this sum under the proposed system Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have agreed to give the extra halfpenny. By their offered concessions Messrs. Lucas and Mr. Kelk will lose £14,000 on their present contracts.

It is computed that at the present moment no fewer than 24,000 persons are out of work, either on strike or in consequence of it, in the districts of Ashton, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Mottram, Hyde, Newton, and Godley. The amount of money thrown out of circulation in the neighbourhoods of the strike is estimated at £18,000 per week, which, to the various tradesmen who depend upon the working classes for custom, is most serious, and calculated to involve many in inextricable difficulties. The turnouts continue to hold "monster meetings." and

WRECK OF A TROOP SHIP.

The Miles Barton left Hong-Kong on the 20th of December last with troops for England, and, after an unusually rapid passage so far, struck on a sunken rock whilst rounding the Cape of Good Hope, about fifteen miles to the castward of Strong's Point. The Cape Argus of the 16th of February says:—

Point. The Cape Argus of the 16th of February says:—
Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops arrived in Table Bay yesterday morning, at half-past eleven, from the scene of the wreck of the transport Miles Barton. The Cyclops brought 317 rank and file and eight officers of the 3rd B.ffs, the whole of whom landed at about half-past three. It appears that shortly after twelve on Friday night, or, to be more correct, Saturday morning, the sca at the time running high, the vessel suddenly and violently struck on a rock. She, however, almost immediately heaved off, and then struck hearily on the sand, where she instantly began to settle down. It was soon seen that it was impossible to save the ship, and the remaining hours of darkness were therefore spent in

the construction of two rafts, with the view of aiding in the disembarkation of the men. At daybreak the task of sending the troops on shore was commenced, and, owing to their admirable discipline, it was carried out without any casualty, the whole of the men being disembarked by half-past four or five in the afternoon. Some of the crew, however, did not reach the shore till after dark. Even when they had landed, their troubles were not at an end, for a desolate coast afforded but few comforts, and gave them a most inhospitable reception. On Sunday it was found expedient to proceed inland, as the water that had been saved from the wreck was so brackish as not to be drinkable. After travelling for about four miles the wanderers were succoured by the residents, and had all the attention paid them that was possible under the circumstances. A day or two afterwards the Cyclops, the Albatross, and the Kadie made their appearance near the scene of the wreck, when everything was forgotten but the prospect of relief. All the men set to work with a will, and the commands of their officers were cheerfully and promptly obeyed."

Serious Accident at the Almanera Palace.—For some weeks one of the chief attractions at the Alhambra Palace has been the performance of the Rocky Mountain Wonders, a band of acrobats, whose evolutions were to go through what was called the Flying Trapeze. A few evenings since the performance of the acrobats had nearly arrived at a termination, when an accident of a frightful nature occurred to one of them, named Maggelton, known as "The Spider." The trapeze upon which the performances take place is suspended from the roof of the building, and below it a large mattress is placed on a temporary stage to receive the performer in case a fall should occur, and thus prevent any serious accident; but this precaution has in the present instance proved useless, and the poor fellow is now lying at Charing-cross Hospital in a very dangerous state. The accident occurred while Maggelton was in the act of turning his somersault previous to his leaving the trapeze on his head and shoulder, and to all appearance it seemed as if he had killed himself, but so dreadful a termination to the performance had not occurred: he was only in a state of insensibility. However, the injuries he received are of a very serious nature.

Convession of Murdder by a Spaman.—A man named Davis is in custody on board her Majesty's ship Impregnable at Devonport. This man, a nature of Welse, was recently brought from Rio Janeiro by her Majesty's ship Buzzard, where he had been serving as supernumery seaman on board her Majesty's ship Madagascar, having entered on board that ship from a merchant-vessel whilst lying at Rio. He states that he could not stay on board the merchant-ship because the crew hated him, and were continually plotting to throw him overboard. He had not been long on board the foliacated. The man was transferred to the Buzzard, and on the arrival of that vessel in Devonport was handed over to the Impregnable, the side of a woman which has apparently lain for the time mentioned by Davis (nine months) in the place indicated by him.

Sh

him.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A PARTY OF EXCURSIONISTS

While returning on Good Friday even Since and Accident to a Party of Excussionists.—
Beasure-van, while returning on Good Friday evening from an excursion in Essex, was overthrown, in going down a steep hill, with a fearful crash, precipitating the driver and several of the passengers on to the carriage-way. One man sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions; another received fractures of the thigh; a cigar-maker had his legs and body much injured; and a cooper suffered dislocation of the shoulder and other external injuries. Other parties were injured by contusions.

and other external injuries. Other parties were injured by contusions.

Supposed Murder of a Woman.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Camberwell on the body of Victorine Pugh, aged twenty. The deceased kept company with a young man named Knighton. On Saturday night week they met at a public-house, and were seen quarrelling in the vicinity of the Grand Surrey Canal, between twelve and one in the morning. A boy who had gone to some kilns on the bank of the canal to sleep heard screams and a splash in the water, and then footsteps of some one running away; and the accused had made a statement himself that he left the deceased the same night on St. George's-bridge. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Knighton, and he was committed for trial.

murder" against Knighton, and he was committed for trial.

Melancholy Death of a Child.—On Wednesday week two children about twelve years of age (a boy and girl), the offspring of widowed sisters, eft their home to go "woolling" in the marshes bordering on the town. During their absence a violent storm arose; and, as the children did not return at the expected hour, the mother of the girl went out in search of them. She had proceeded a considerable distance without discovering any trace of the missing pair, but at last espied the boy tradging slowly homewards alone, and in a state of great exhaustion. Inquiry about his cousin soon clicited that he had been unable to get her along, and that he was endeavouring to reach home to obtain help. The distressed mother hastened with the boy to the spot where he had left the girl, but she was not to be found there, and a more extended scarch proved equally fruitless. The distracted parent returned to kye with the boy, who survived the effects of his exposure but a few hours. On the following morning the corpse of the little girl was found in the marshes, where she had wandered about in the darkness until, exhausted, she laid down and died.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK Norwitheranding that gold still continues to go into the Ba somewhat freely, the market for Home Stocks has been in a miniscitive state during nearly the who of the week and pri-have shown a tendency to give way. Concel, old Juny, has sold at 94 g 1; for Account, 9:27. Excheque, for July, has

sold at 916 8; for Account, 917; i hauseque heart discount.

The demand for money has continued steady, and the rates of discount in Lombard-street have been well supported. Very few bills are done under from 67 to 7 per cent.

The imports of buillon from various quarters have been about £796,00, the greater portion being gold. Parcels are still arriving from the Continent.

The r-port of the Agra and United Service Bank states that the net profits during the past year were £130,3.6, and that the dividend is 12 per cent free of income tax. The reserve now stands at \$20,000.

£1'0,000.

The Government has sold £1.000 000 Exchequer Bills to the Bank of Engiand to meet the £1.100,000 paid in cash on the March securities. The June bills now bear the same interest as those

arch.

an House has been very inactive. Mexican Three per
marked 248. Russian Four an -a Half per Conts. 92;
ive per Conts. 52; Spanish Three per Cents. New
j. Ditto Passive, i.j. Traisin bid Su per Costo, 71;
51; Tu kish Four per Cents. 93;
51; Tu kish Four per Cents. 93;
51; Tu kish Four per Cents. 93;
52; Tu kish Four per Cents. 93;
53; Tu kish Four has been continued as institute extent;
63; and barren has been coat in tea institute extent;
6. Bank bharer has the whole hare sold firm. London

tion. The questations, nowever, have not maker, any changes since our last.

The Miscellaneous Market has been devoid of animation. Berli i waterworks have rold at 49; Cryrtal Palace, 295; English and Australian Copper, 31; Madras Irrasation 16; Especial of the Copper, 31; Madras Irrasation 16; Especial Copper, 31; Lambeth Waterworks, 101; West Middiesex, 101; East and West India Docks. 1164; London, 53.

Middle Francisco Railway Shares has been heavy in the extreme. Middle fock has fallen 1; and the value of other descriptions

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCENSE - Very moderate supplies of English wheat have come to hand this week, constwice and by land carriage. All good and fine samples have moved of steadily, at full price, but other kinds have met a dull inquiry, at late rates. There has been

a good consumptive sale for foreign wheat, at full quotations; whilst floating cargoes have realised the late advance. Fine bariey has commanded full currencies. Interior parcels, however, have changed hands slowly. We have no alteration to notice in the value of mait. Uats have commanded very little attention, at late rates. B are and peas have sold at full prices; and flour has tuled very firm in value.

Emotice Curassect.—We sat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s. to 74s.; sitto, white, 42s. to 76. srinding barley, 30s. to 33s.; distilling sitto, 22s, to 33s.; malt, 56s. to 80s.; feed oats, 22s. to 26s.; potato ditte, 23s to 34s. jinst, best to 80s.; feed oats, 22s. to 24s.; potato ditte, 23s to 34s. per quarter. Town.—ade flour, 51s. to 57s.; country marks, 40s. to 44s. town households, 53s. to 48s per 280b.

Cattle.—Beasts have advanced 2d. per 81b., with a moderate demand. In the value of other kinds of stock no change bastaken place. Heef, from 3s. id. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. lamb, 6s 8d. to 8s.; veal, 5s. to 6s; pork, 4s. to 6s. 10d. per 81b., to sink the offal.

New care and Lisadennal.—The supplies of meat are mode-

ik the offal.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are modely good, and the trade is far from active, as follows:—Beam 2s, 10d, to is, 2d.; mutton, 3s id. to is, 2d.; lamb, 6s, 6d.
6d.; vaal, is, 2d. to is, 2d.; pork, 3s, 8d. to 6s, per 8lb., by t

75. 6d.; veat, 48. 2d. to 6s. 2d.; pork, 55. 8d. to 9s. per cito, vy swe carease.

The analysis of the total exports from China to the latest dates were 66, 151,000 b, against 60, 167,000 b, in the corresponding season of the previous year.

Stoan—Good and fine raw sugars have moved off steadily, at, in most instances, full prices; but all other kinds have commanded very little attention. Refined goods are duil, at 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. for low to middling; crushed has found buyers, at 47s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt.

very little attention. Refined goods are dull, at 49.8 dd. to 598, 6d. for low to middling; crushed has found buyers, at 478, 6d. to 498, per cwt.

COFREE—On the whole, this market has continued firm, and price are well supported.

COCAL. West India parcels are in fair request, at full quotations; but foreign parcels are still very dull.

Rice.—There is a moderate business doing in most description; at previous rates. The stock is 31,000 tonr, against 61,000 ditto in 1891.

at previous rates. The stock is 31,000 tone, against 61,000 ditto in 1861.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are steady, at about previous rates. Hacon is held at full prices, and lard has advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Hams are steady.

Stilling.—There is a noderiale inquiry for rum, on former terms. Proof Leewards, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 1d.; proof East India, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. pre gailon. No change in the value of brandy. Hambro's spirit, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; English ditto, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; and English gin, for export, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d per gailon. Hors.—The demand, generally, has become firm, at full currencies. Mid and East Kent pockets, 8.s. to 200s.; Weald of Kent, 50s. to 183s.; Sussex, 6ts. to 140s.; and yearlings, 80s. to 170s. per cwt.

rencies. Mid and East Nens pourers, os. we sows; 88s. to 187s.; 8 ussex, 6ts. to 180s.; and yearlings, 80s. to 170s. per cwt.

Potator.—The supplies are less extensive, and the demand is insative, at from 60s. to 180s. per ton.

Wool.—The raiset is very duil, but we have no further decline to notice in the quot titons.

Himy and Flax.—Hemp is held at full currencies, and there is rather more inquiry for flax, on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £5 ts.; clover ditto, £3 to £5 ts.; and straw. £1 18s to £2 s. per load. A fair demand.

Oils.—Linseed oil vas soid at 31s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot Most other oils are duil. Spirits of furpentine, American, 31s. 3d. to 31s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—The market is flat, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 58s. 6d per cwt.

Tallow.—The stock is 72,221 casks, against 33,882 last year. Rough fat, 2s. 11d. per 81b.

Colls.—Bist house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Hartleys', 15s. 6d. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 16s. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

BANKRUPTS—C, WACKER Manchester, smallware manufacturer—J.H. Gater, Manchester, smallware manufacturer—J.H. Gater, Manor-street, Cispham, builder.—S. Drighton Presson, eraper—W. Cart, Maidsche, daker.—W. J. Dalfor, Balham-bill, Surrey, builder. P. Roles, Gravesend, chemist.—B. Carman and R. Bailer, Harwich, cabinetmakers.—W. Probaber, Worfeld, Probaber, W. Probaber,

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA not being covered A. with powdered colour prevents the Chinese passing of the low-priced brown autumn leaves, consequently lasting strength is aiways found in this tea. Prices 3s. 8d. 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb., in packets. Purssell, 80, Cornhill, and 1/9, Cheap-side; Elphinstone, 237, Regent 8t.; 6 Jouid, 1/98, Oxford 8t.; Velo-for, 8t. Paul's; Webster, Moorgate-8t.; Bearman, Hackney; McSah, Stratfors', Dell, Kingaland; Purvis, Isington; Gotting, Kentish-town and Pimilco; Johnstone, Charing-cross; Cooper, 209, Tottenham-court-road; Portescue, Hayswater; Martin, Bow; Dodson, Blackman-st. Horniman's Agents in every town.

THE NEW DISCOVERY. - LINDORFF'S Wonderful Invention for taking Portraits and Landscapes, by Day or Night, without Apparatus. The secret, with instructions and specimens, for 25 stamps.—13, Denmark-hill, Camber well.

DR. BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINES, known throughout the world for the cure of every disease PATENT SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, for regulating the bowels, and purifying the blood. 1s.144. 2s. 9c., 4s. 6d., and 1ls.

23.5°, 48.64., and its

CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE ESENCE,
for nervous debility and t hysical disqualifications, &c., 48.6d., its.,
or four quantities in one, 32s.
VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT,

VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT,
for all skin eruptions, sores, deep-seated ulcers, boils, pimples,
roughness, and biotches, &c., is. 154, and 2s. 9d. Physicians' advice free on application, and "Puchan's Guide for Patients," one
stamp Sold by Broans and Co. 21, Newman-street, Oxfordstreet, London, W., and medicines forwarded on receipt of postoffice order. To be had of all Chemists.
Wholesals Acsens:—Barclay, 75, Parringdon—street; Newbert,
58, 58, Paul's, churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay,
63, Oxford-street, Kutler, 4, Cheapside, Hooper, 43, King Williamstreet, London bridge; Howden, 78, Gracechurch-street; Prout,
219, Strand, London.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

"We find DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring
REVALETA ARABICA FOOD
the safest remedia of the safest remedia

THE following is an extract from the Second of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G.F. College published by Longman and Co. "It is no small defect in this compliaiton speaking of the Pharmacopreils compliaiton speaking of the Pharmacopreils that we have no compliaiton speaking of the Pharmacopreils that we have no hard many college of the Pharmacopreils that we have no hard many college of the Pharmacopreils that we have no hard many college of the Pharmacopreils of the Royal College of the College of the Royal Co

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